



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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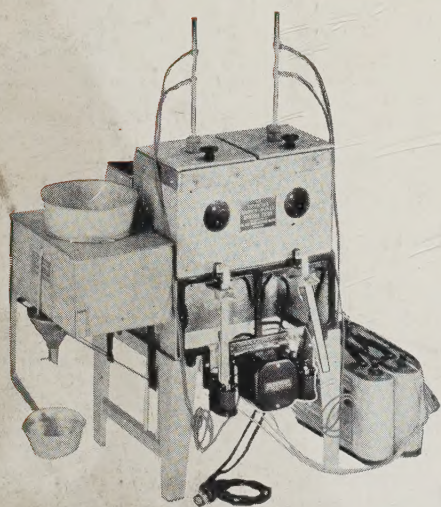
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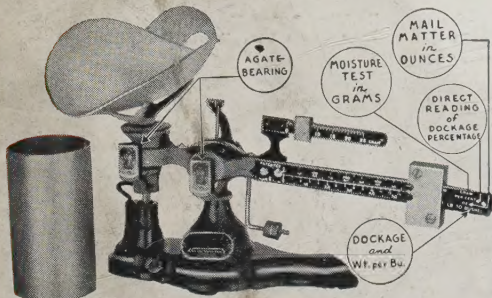
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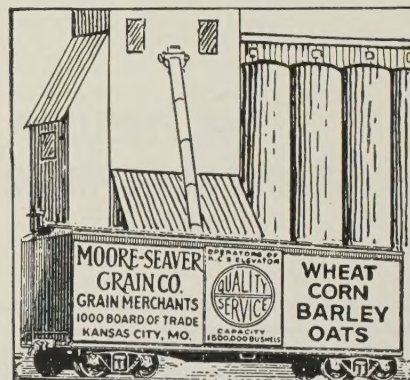
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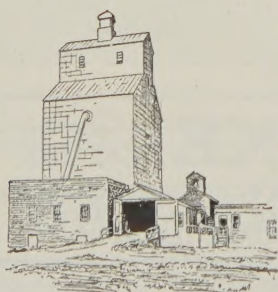
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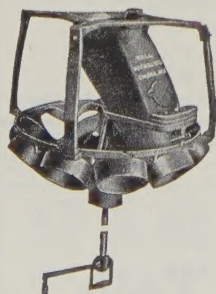
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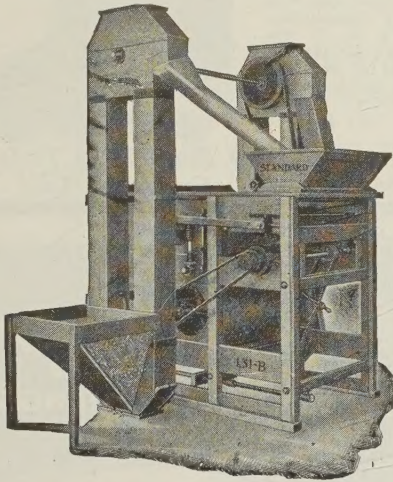
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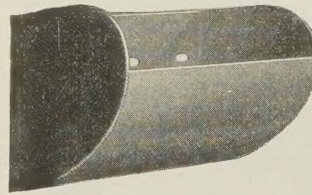
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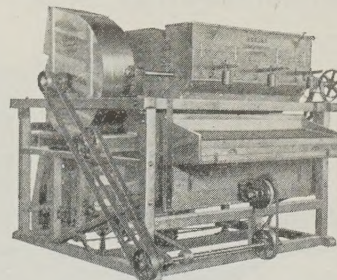
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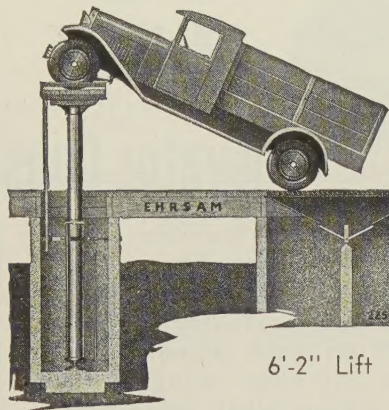
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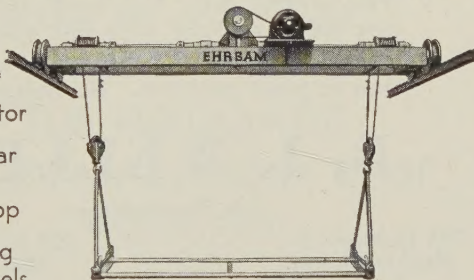
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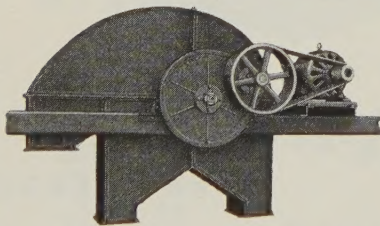
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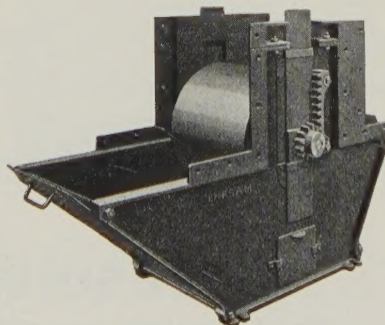
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Consolidated

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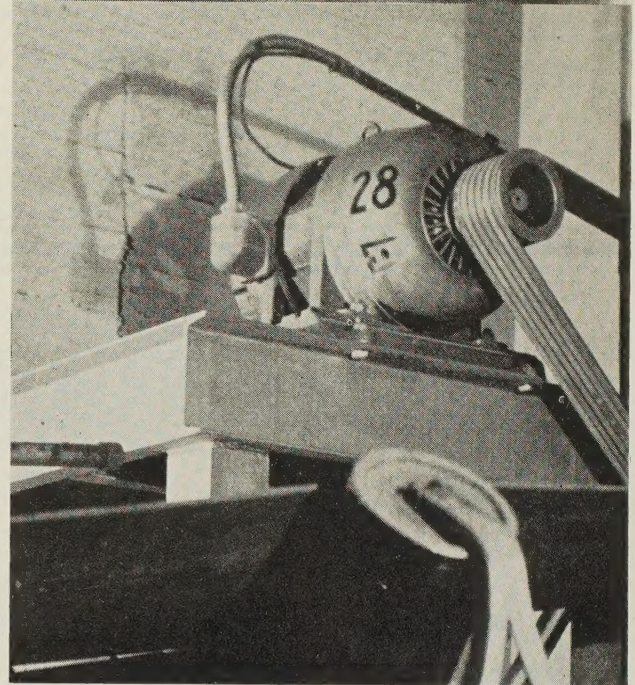
Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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Dust fills the air around this Fairbanks-Morse fan-cooled motor . . . driving a receiving belt-conveyor in the S. P. & S. Railroad terminal elevator at Vancouver, Wash. But that dust can no more reach an electrical part or a bearing than if it were miles away . . . although liberal air passages keep the motor cool under all working conditions.

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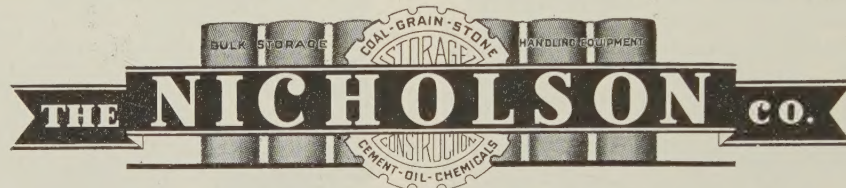
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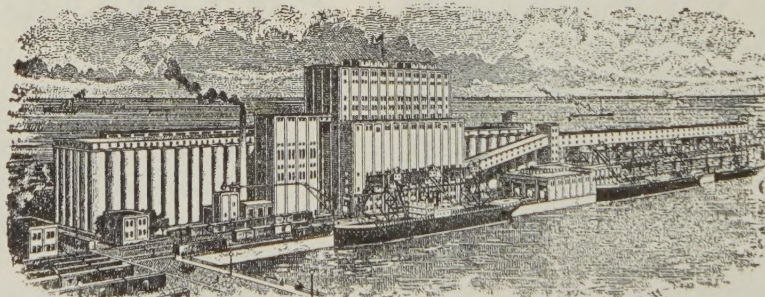
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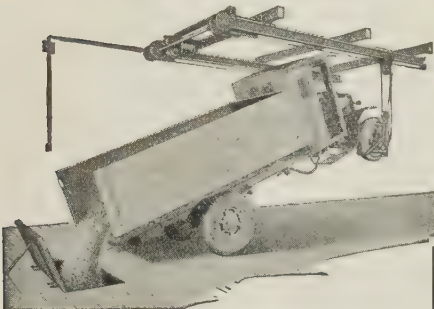
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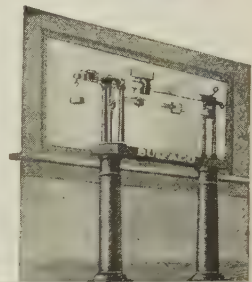
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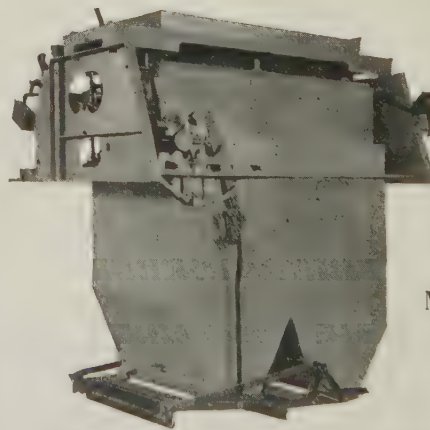
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1923

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 14, 1937

BEARINGS overheated by a long day's run of grain cause excessive friction, which often breaks into a flame before the operators return for another busy day.

AN ENCLOSED private office protects the elevator operator's check book and private records from inspection by thieves and meddlers. Keep them out all the time.

A SHAFT going thru a bin is a fire hazard not permitted in elevators of up-to-date design. One such in an Oklahoma elevator was sprung and rubbed against the board protection, causing a fire last month, which fortunately was extinguished with small loss.

GRAIN dealers should get the handling of more of the big corn crop now in prospect since the number of sows farrowing this spring was 11 per cent less than a year ago, leaving the farmer with more corn than he can feed, the alternative being to crib or to ship.

RAISING your own bid for grain convinces growers you are not disposed to pay all you can afford for grain.

WEIGHING trucks with semi-trailers on scales having short decks is impractical and invites the use of hydraulic jacks to defraud.

REVALUATION of many elevators would make it possible for owners to obtain insurance more in keeping with today's replacement value.

GROUP MEETINGS are again being conducted by the state ass'ns and accomplishing much thru the promotion of harmony and friendly relations.

SUNSPOTS would seem to have little to do with the business of owning and operating a grain elevator; but the expected atmospheric disturbances may make it advisable to carry the inexpensive windstorm insurance on the grain elevator, usually tall and exposed.

IN VETOING the low farm interest bill July 12 the President referred to the increase in the gross farm income from \$5,337,000,000 in 1932 to \$9,530,000,000 in 1936. If the farmer is so prosperous, why press for the enactment of new laws restricting the farmers' acreage of soil depleting crops such as grains?

ONE BULLHEADED grain dealer who was grossly peeved by farmers hauling some grain to his competitors, overbid the market and lost his elevator. His wife remonstrated so emphatically with him when he lay before an open window, he pushed his bed over to the window and stuck his feet out with the resulting freezing. Now he freely admits his stubborn errors, but it is too late; his elevator and feet are both lost for good.

TRUCKING grain free is just as ridiculous as paying more for grain than you can get, and one cent per bushel will not pay the cost of loading and unloading. Even two cents per bushel for hauling two miles or less will net a loss unless an extra large truck is used. It should not be difficult to determine the actual cost of trucking grain from farms to the elevator, and discriminating farmers will be glad to pay a fair price for the service.

OURS is a big country with different conditions in different states, with the result that some states are far ahead of others in dealing with the problems created by enterprising merchants eagerly seizing upon new and improved means of communication and transportation for profit without consideration for those already established. Lawmakers and merchants co-operating in California have progressed far toward making fair competition possible and the results there achieved may be studied with profit in less progressive regions.

WEIGHING construction and operating costs against prospective benefits, many waterway projects such as the St. Lawrence seaway have little to recommend them, at least to farmers in the corn belt the price of whose crop is being held down by importations from Argentina by way of the St. Lawrence River to Chicago.

THE BUYER who makes oral contracts for the purchase of farmer's grain is courting trouble, while he who clearly records all conditions of each purchase in writing protects himself and his customers from misunderstandings differences and disputes. None can afford to take chances on losing a good customer thru the medium of a biased memory. Better reduce the contract to writing and give him a copy.

THE TRAIN LENGTH bill admittedly is designed to place more employes on the trains at a cost of \$125,000,000 a year to the railroad companies. The bill is a clumsy interference with management and would prevent economy in operation, necessitating higher rates that would drive traffic to the highways and waterways. The shippers must pay any increase in the cost of transportation.

FIRE PREVENTION efforts require intensification during July and August in the Northwest, as they seem to be the months of heaviest losses. A careful inspection of the entire plant before locking up after the day's run will discover smoldering fires waiting to break out at night. Many other fires of electrical origin will be prevented if the manager will pull the entrance switches, leaving all electrical equipment dead during the night.

THE NEW GRADE designation of small oats as "thin" oats will please the inspectors who need no longer concern themselves with tracing the origin of the shipment. Whether country run or mill oats, the same grade will be given to oats passing thru a sieve with perforations 0.064 inch wide. Shippers in the country who believe their thin oats are better than the small oats separated out by the oatmeal mills have the privilege of designating them as "country run."

THE EASE with which the Southwestern markets have absorbed the unprecedented early harvest rush of wheat is a tribute to the orderly marketing system perfected by the grain handlers in their organized exchanges, a time tried system built up out of long experience, and for which bunglers in the halls of congress will never be able to create a substitute operating on so slender a margin of profit. The toll taken by the terminal elevators out of the farmer's dollar was so small the Federal Trade Commission preferred not to disclose it in its report but concealed it by lumping with "transportation costs."

THE DISCOUNT of 26 cents between July wheat in Liverpool and in Kansas City simply means that the buyers in Great Britain are biding their time until all domestic holes have been filled up first and our expected 200,000,000 export surplus is thrown on the market.

FULL CREW legislation is of greater interest to the public than the trainmen, for the reason operation of railroads would be more expensive and the falling off of traffic consequent would not effect the increase in railway employment mistakenly expected by the backers of the bills.

THE LONG and short clause that the Pettengill bill would repeal denies the railroads the opportunity to use sound business judgment in reducing rates to get large business. Increased volume of traffic is badly needed by the railroads as providing the additional earnings to overcome overhead expense, heavy fixed charges and burdensome taxation. Cars now move one way empty that could be filled both ways if the fourth section were repealed, increasing the net of the carriers greatly in excess of the small additional operating cost.

Transporting Grain with Dispatch

Grain shippers who have been in business a quarter century or more and recall many of their distressing losses caused by car famines, delays and deterioration of their grain are thanking the shipping boards for their splendid work in helping the rail carriers to supply empties to all grain shipping districts in keeping with their actual needs.

The Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shipping Board has held daily meetings since the new wheat crop started to market, and although six railroads of the Southwest had moved 63,906 cars of wheat up to July 8th, no congestion or delay has been experienced and few cars of combined wheat have arrived in central markets heating.

It is evident that all rail carriers have come to realize the need of expediting the movement of grain and are speeding up their grain laden cars, thereby helping their shippers to avoid losses due to decline in market values or deterioration in quality. Many old-time shippers were put out of business by just these losses.

The saving in interest charges on shipments promptly moved to market is a most pleasing item to old-timers who have seen profits on many shipments wiped out by their inability to get cars or to obtain the movement of their shipments to market.

Much credit is due the shipping boards and the carriers for expediting the marketing of grain without car famines, congestions, delays, heating and losses. More power to them.

The Farmer a Capitalist

When even the hand-picked farmer delegates at Washington reject the Administration proposal for limitation of production it becomes evident the mass of the farmers are out of sympathy with government control of themselves.

The American farmer is not an anarchist, communist, socialist or C.I.O. If he has the opportunity he will spurn the nostrums cooked up into law by politicians at Washington ostensibly for his benefit.

The position of the American farmer was well stated at the recent Ames, Iowa, conference of the American Institute of Co-operation by a member of the President's delegation that went to Europe to study co-operation abroad. He said:

"The farmer is primarily a producer. He knows he cannot consume until after he has produced. So, primarily interested in production, work to him is not a painful effort, but a creative enterprise. He wants to become as good a producer as possible and make all the money he can from his production."

The farmers are out of sympathy with the consumers' co-operative movement, knowing that if made effective it will narrow the farmer's market by eliminating competitive buyers. As the president of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n declares, what the farmer wants is more buyers.

The Varying Quality of the New Crop

The wide variation in the test weight, moisture and protein content of wheat from the same field is prompting country buyers to make several tests on every load received and to discount light weight grain liberally in order to buy on a safe margin.

The sharp variations in quality of early receipts call for greater vigilance than ever on the part of buyers who hope to realize a profit from their investment. Guessing at the test weight is extremely hazardous; old tester kettles of small capacity need resealing and must be used with great care in determining the test weight of any grain. Experience has convinced every grain dealer that grain bot right is half sold, yet some persist in buying grain by kind instead of by grade.

The grading schools have done much to dissipate the thread-worn heresy that grain can be bot by kind and sold by grade without suffering a loss on every shipment, but sad to relate the majority of country buyers have not yet taken a course in the classification of grain, so over grade their purchases with extravagant frequency.

Every buyer appreciates that excessive moisture does not improve the market

value of his grain, yet he hopes to get by without making an accurate test as to the percentage of water contained. If he knew the essential characteristics of each lot of grain purchased, he would know where he could sell it at the best price and with a minimum danger of trouble in the form of heating and discounts. His extra caution can be depended upon to increase his net returns every season.

Can Grain Dealers Afford to Own Trucks?

The hue and cry that has accompanied successful apprehension of several itinerant semi-trailer truck owners, who were caught operating hydraulic jacks concealed on their vehicles in such manner that they could be used in working weight frauds, has again raised the question, "Can a grain dealer afford to operate his own trucks?"

Many grain dealers have said repeatedly, "I cannot own and operate trucks of my own as cheaply as I can hire hauling done. I do not understand how the truckers are able to stay in business."

How some truckers can do hauling for less than cost and still stay in business is made clear by these arrests and by the disclosures in recent months of other means used by truckers to defraud.

Benjamin Franklin, in *Poor Richard's Almanac*, said a long time ago, "It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright." By hook or crook the truck operator will try to stay in business. It would appear that some of them have never made an attempt to "stand upright."

From the standpoint of costs, the country grain dealer can own and operate his own truck just as economically as anyone else. Actually he can probably operate his truck at a lower rate per ton mile than the fly-by-nights who are hunting hauling jobs, because he has a more or less constant flow of business in which the truck can be used to advantage and at a profit. Truck costs are lowest when the trucks are kept busy.

When it comes to purchasing a truck a grain dealer has to pay no more per unit than any other buyer of an equal number of units. Gasoline and oil are no higher priced to the grain dealer than to other purchasers in the same classification. Repairs are made just as economically; so are other maintenance factors, often profitably employing the elevator man when he is not busy in the elevator. Insurance and licenses cost the grain dealer no more than they cost others.

It is difficult to understand why any grain dealer should believe it cheaper to hire his hauling done than to own his own truck, unless he is able to get by with very little hauling.

Burocrats Regulating Business on False Findings of Fact

It is becoming a habit with drafters of bills in Congress to foreclose the rights of the citizen by incorporating clauses stating findings of fact justifying interference with liberties of the public.

Also some administrative agencies are attempting to rule out evidence to prevent the courts from having the facts before them, some legislation providing that the courts shall be judges of the law applicable and not of the facts.

False dictum by Congress poisons the fountain of justice at its source; and suppression of facts by administrative agencies prevents impartial decisions by the courts.

It devolves upon the judiciary to take notice of the increasing pressure by lawmakers and administrators to usurp the constitutional power of the Supreme Court to go behind the record and the statute law to inquire into the real facts.

In the case of the St. Joseph Stockyards the Supreme Court in its recent decision showed itself to be aware of this encroachment in declaring:

"Legislative agencies with varying qualifications, work in a field peculiarly exposed to political demands. Some may be expert and impartial, others subservient. It is not difficult for them to observe the requirements of law in giving a hearing and receiving evidence. But to say that their findings of fact may be made conclusive where constitutional rights of liberty and property are involved, altho the evidence clearly establishes that the findings are wrong and constitutional rights have been invaded, is to place those rights at the mercy of administrative officials and seriously to impair the security inherent in our judicial safeguards.

"Legislative declaration or finding is necessarily subject to the independent judicial review upon the facts and the law by courts of competent jurisdiction to the end that the constitution as the supreme law of the land may be maintained."

Illness Caused by Chemical Fumes Covered by Accident Insurance

Legal history was made in an interesting case in which the Banner Grain Co. of Minneapolis was the victor. The circumstances and the final decision in the litigation, which was carried on in both state and federal courts, are applicable to almost every business but have special application to terminal elevators.

The case began in April, 1932, when Steve Clark, a foreman for the Banner Grain Co., and a crew of three men went into an elevator tank to shovel out a small amount of wheat left in the tank after the bulk of the grain had been run out through a spout. This wheat had been treated with carbon tetrachloride for weevil. Clark charged that he had been made seriously and permanently ill by fumes from this chemical, although the workmen who assisted him showed no ill effects. Clark brought suit in the Hennepin County district court and was awarded damages of \$15,000.

The Globe Indemnity Co., with which the Banner Grain Co. carried insurance to cover liability for accidents, denied liability but defended the action in the first court. It set up the Minnesota Workmen's Compensation Act as a defense, on the theory that if the plaintiff was disabled as claimed by him and his physicians, there could be no recovery of damages in a common law action. It was brought out in the trial that the Minnesota Workmen's Compensation Act contemplated "an unexpected and unforeseen event, happening suddenly and violently, producing injury to the physical structure of the body."

The jury decided that Clark had been injured by the inhalation of poisonous fumes but, that the attack was not sufficiently sudden and violent to bring the case within the definition of the Minnesota Workmen's Compensation Act. It returned a verdict against the employer. The decision was appealed to the Supreme Court of Minnesota and affirmed.

Following this, the Banner Grain Co. brought suit against the Globe Indemnity Co. to recover for breach of contract on the ground that the Globe's indemnity policy covered all accidental liability of the employer and that the disability alleged by Steve Clark was an accident within the meaning of the insurance policy even though it might not be an accident within the meaning of the Minnesota Workmen's Compensation Act. The theory was set up that the term "accident" as used in the policy was broader in scope and meaning than the same term as used in the Compensation Act.

This case was tried in the United States District Court before Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye. He decided in favor of the Banner Grain Co. He held that the policy covered disability such as that alleged by Clark, even though it was not an accident within the meaning of the State Workmen's Compensation Act. In substance, he ruled while the Compensation Act limited recovery to accidents "which were sudden and violent and at the time injured the physical structure of the body," the term as used in the

indemnity agreement of the Globe Company was not so limited, but covered any event which could be said to be wholly unforeseen, which occurred without the will or design of the injured employee—which was unexpected or unusual and which included such occurrences as that involving Clark.

Being dissatisfied with the decision of Judge Nordbye, the Globe Indemnity Co. carried the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, but this appellate court upheld the decision. In affirming judgment, the Court took the view that the lower court had rightly held that the word "accident" in the insurance policy carried a broader meaning than the word "accident" as used in the Minnesota Workmen's Compensation Act.

The case is important to all industries in that it establishes the proposition that where there is common law liability and not specific liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the employer may nevertheless recover from an insurance company under a workmen's compensation or an employer's liability policy or any indemnity policy designed to protect it against accidents arising in industry, which policy does not define the word "accident" or, if defined, has a meaning that is broader and more comprehensive than the restricted term as used in the Minnesota Workmen's Compensation Act.

In its suit the Banner Grain Co. recovered approximately \$22,000 from the Globe Indemnity Co. to reimburse it for the verdict of \$15,000 returned in the district court and for legal and court expenses in that court, as well as in its appeal to the State Supreme Court and in subsequent litigation in the United States District Court and Court of Appeals.

The law firm of Nichols, Mullin and Farnand, Minneapolis, appeared as attorneys for the Banner Grain Co. in this litigation.

Delayed Acceptance Voids Contract

J. C. Wax, doing business as N. T. Wax Grocery Co., at Amory, Miss., thru E. M. Hall, under the name of Hall Brokerage Co., Memphis, Tenn., bot 30 tons of mixed hairy vetch seed of the Northwest Seed Co., Seattle, Wash., at \$5.10 per 100 lbs, at point of shipment, delivery to be after harvest, about Aug. 15, 1934.

On failure to deliver Wax brot suit for \$2,856 damages, and was awarded \$1,890 damages by the Superior Court of King County, Wash.

The Northwest Seed Co. appealed, contending there was no valid contract; and the Supreme Court of Washington in deciding, took that view, giving judgment for defendant Northwest Seed Co.

The Supreme Court held Wax was bound by his wire to Hale "If unable to confirm vetch by 1 o'clock we must place order elsewhere." The confirmation did not arrive until the following day at 12:46 a. m., June 9, in Memphis. The court said:

"The offer, unless sooner withdrawn, stands during the time limited. After that there is no offer. If the conditions had been such that it would have been to plaintiff's advantage not to recognize the belated acceptance, he would have been at liberty to do so. There was not here the mutuality of obligation necessary to a bilateral contract."—64 Pac. 2d 513.

The confirmation was filed as a night message June 8, but the evidence does not disclose whether the broker had advised seller that acceptance after 1 p. m. June 8 would be too late. Evidently the broker thought this unnecessary as his own wire was sent on the early morning of June 7, and received in Seattle at 8:47 a. m.

Cincinnati, O.—The distillery of the American Medicinal Spirits division of National Distillers Products Co. has been closed for 90 days due to high prices for corn. Joseph E. Seagram & Sons distillery is also closing for a month, for the same reason. Doleful news for farmers of South Africa and Argentina.

Helpful Ideas

The man who expects to evolve in his own brain all the ideas necessary to run a successful business is going to run short of ideas, and he may fail. We need all the good ideas we can get from others, as well as all we can invent. And that is a sound idea!—W. R. Beck, Shelbyville, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Treating Seed Wheat for Smut

Grain & Feed Journals: We would like to have suggestions on planning an arrangement for treating seed wheat for smut. We have an elevator and warehouse, with sacking bin in the warehouse, also a cleaner in the house thru which the spout from the elevator passes to sacker.—F. B. Moore Grain Co., Hamlin, Tex.

Ans.: A machine that does a thoro job of treating wheat, corn, oats, barley and other grains with mercuric or copper carbonate dusts has been designed by C. E. Skiver of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

The machine is driven by a one-half horsepower electric motor and will treat effectively 100 bus. of grain per hour. It consists of a container that will hold 8 to 10 lbs. of copper carbonate or mercuric dust, a hopper thru which the grain being treated can be poured by hand or from a spout, screw conveyors that control the flow of dust and grain together into the mixing cylinder, and the mixing cylinder, the inside of which is fitted with baffle plates to pick up the dust and grain together and drop them thru the dust laden air on the inside of the cylinder. Sacking spouts are provided at the cylinder outlet.

The outfit could be set up in the warehouse or elevator where convenient to receive grain from a spout.

Beware of devices that depend on gravity movement of the seed grain and chemical dusts thru spouts or over fixed baffle plates in a vertical tank. To cover the grains completely the grain and dust must be picked up and dropped repeatedly by baffles within an inclined metal cylinder. Any dust run out of a spout not adhering to the grain is wasted; and parts of the kernels not coated with dust are subject to attack by the smut. The complete covering of each kernel is necessary if it is to be protected from smut. The thicker the coating of dust the better the protection.

Farmer Wants Own Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: We have a case coming up in the county court in a few days, involving storage on 2,000 bus.

A local farmer placed the wheat in store in August of 1926, and was issued a storage receipt by my predecessor. The storage receipt says "Received in Store" and names the parties involved, the amount of grain involved, but makes no declaration nor guaranties to deliver again to the farmer his own wheat. The rate of storage involved was 1c per bu. per month.

The farmer did not call for settlement until 1931 or 1932, by which time the grain itself had been eaten up in storage charges, and the farmer owed us an additional \$200 for storage charges.

We refused to pay him anything for his wheat, at time of settlement or since. Now he has brought suit against us, demanding "his own grain."

Can the farmer collect? What is our protection? Can we collect uncollected storage charges?—Ohio Elevator.

Ans.: Altho the storage receipt on its face imports delivery of grain to owner on payment of charges, it is modified by the custom of the grain dealer, it being understood and practiced that the owner should at some time later close the transaction by selling the wheat to the grain dealer at the market price on the day of sale.

Under this understanding, the farmer can settle for his wheat at any time, nothing in the contract to the contrary, whenever he demands settlement and at the price on day of demand. If suit is brought, the dealer will present a counter-claim for storage charges. The judgment of the court should be that the farmer owes the grain dealer the difference between the value of the grain and the accrued charges.

The proper course when grain is received into store for the account of a farmer, is to specify a subsequent date on which the storage shall terminate by sale to the grain dealer at the market price that day. If agreeable to both parties, this date of settlement can be postponed from time to time.

Damaged Barley

Effective July 1 a new paragraph has been added to the federal barley grading rules, as follows:

Damaged Barley shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of barley which are damaged or materially discolored by blight and/or mold, or which are heat damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground damaged, badly weather damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.

Another Farm Bill

Chairman Marvin Jones of Texas, of the House Agriculture Com'te, announced July 6 that in a few days he will introduce bills embodying the following:

Simplification of the present farm program.

A greater share of control for local com'tes.

Selection of the com'tes by the farmers themselves.

Making the farm program apply to all farm production and not to a few commodities.

Provision for an ever-normal granary, warehouse or storage program in the interests of the consumers and the producers.

Provision wherever possible for benefit payments on a tilled acre basis with a limit placed on soil depleting crops.

Limitations of features in the program to those who comply with the entire farm set-up.

Establishment of a marketing control provision as a further safeguard to certain crops.

Why regiment the farmer?

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, largest of the sectional grain elevator ass'ns in this country, representing 1,533 country elevators in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana, has become affiliated with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Dallas Prepares for the National Convention

When the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n convenes in Dallas, Oct. 11-12, delegates will have an opportunity of witnessing the only international fair of 1937—the Pan American Exposition.

By the time the national convention opens in Dallas the Pan American Exposition will be at its zenith. It opened June 12, for a run of 142 days. Indian summer will be riding high. Farmers and ranchers will have laid their crops away and will be going places.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Aug. 19, 20. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, DeWitt-Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y.

Sept. 2, 3. Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Medinah Club, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 9, 10. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Jamestown, N. Y.

Oct. 11, 12. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Dallas, Tex.

March 27, 28, 29, 30. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Kansas City, Mo.

A.A.A. Bill H.R. 7577

Rep. Flannagan has introduced in the House of Representatives H.R. 7577 as the "Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937."

The measure applies to "major agricultural commodities," cotton, wheat, field corn, rice, flue cured tobacco and tobacco.

Farmers signing contracts with the Government are to receive soil conservation payments, surplus reserve loans and parity payments.

The Sec'y of Agriculture shall provide for marketing quotas for each farmer, whether co-operator or not, and any farmer selling more shall be fined 50 per cent of the parity price and prosecuted by the United States District Attorney.

Buyers from farmers must keep records as prescribed by the Sec'y, who is authorized to examine all their books and papers. Failure to keep the record is punishable by \$1,000 fine; but the fine on a farmer failing to furnish proofs is only \$100.

For the making of soil conservation and parity payments there is to be appropriated \$400,000,000 annually.

Flannagan's bill was considered by the House Agricultural Com'te in secret session July 2 and then put over to July 6. The president has asked Senator Smith, chairman of the Senate Com'te, to sponsor the bill in the Senate, but he is still thinking about it. Chairman Jones of the House Com'te does not like the Flannagan bill. It seems the president feels that by pushing the Flannagan bill he can get farm support for some of his pet measures that are having hard sledding.

Washington News

The administration's wheat crop insurance bill was favorably reported July 2 by a house agriculture sub-com'te.

Crop insurance by the Government will cost wheat growers one to 35 per cent of their average yields. Congressmen were told July 8.

The 56 representatives summoned by telegraph and expenses paid rejected the administration proposal to restrict wheat acreage. The call for the conference of farmers from 31 states at Washington, July 2, was for the purpose of deciding the 1938 program, said Administrator H. R. Tolley. After this rebuff the administration announced the present soil conservation program would be continued next year without change.

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Senate has refused the plea of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for a \$7,500 appropriation for a study of the relation of consumers co-operative buying to agricultural income and prices. The appropriation had been denied previously by the House. The Senate, however, restored to the Bureau an item of equal size for a study of federal, state and local regulations affecting marketing and distribution of farm products.

The Senate July 2 passed and sent to conference the \$85,000,000 Bankhead farm tenancy bill designed to aid low income families to own their own farms. The senate voted to eliminate the power of the sec'y of agriculture to appoint and remove members of the board which would administer the act, and also adopted an amendment to eliminate a provision which would exempt the board from any laws on the statute books "governing the expenditure of public funds." As passed by the House June 29 the bill called for \$135,000,000.

Suit against the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, a CIO organization, for \$3,000,000 damages has been brot by the Apex Hosiery Co., Philadelphia, on account of loss thru the sit down strike.

Truck Problem Concerns Hay Men

How to solve the itinerant merchant problem was the principal discussion before the 44th annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n, held at the Breakers hotel, Cedar Point, O., June 22-24. While the ass'n has taken no official stand on the question, and opinions of measures to be taken against the truckers varied according to the interests of the delegates, a large part of the proceedings were given over to consideration of the hay buying and shipping problem that the nomadic merchants create.

Wednesday Morning Session

PRES. L. M. FARIS, Kansas City, Mo., presided at the opening session and gave his annual address:

Pres. Faris' Address

At the board meeting following last year's convention it was planned to make a concerted effort to increase the membership. Considerable time and work were expended in an effort to accomplish this program. The results were disappointing and below expectations. Due to the present complexities of social, economic and political problems, it is obvious that the need for the National Hay Ass'n. to those engaged in the hay trade, is greater now than at any time. The greatest progress for the greatest number can be made only by pooling the things we know. A central organization provides a unity of purpose and presents a united front that is the recognized representative of the hay trade. This is of incalculable importance in legislative and traffic problems.

An ever increasing amount of business has been diverted from the established dealer by the itinerant truck merchant. The problem has been a topic comparable with the weather. Everyone talks about it but no one does anything about it. Yet this unfair competition can be eliminated.

An occasional pessimistic remark is noted relative to the future of the hay business. I call to your attention the fact that the value of all hay produced in 1936 amounted to \$775,213,000, ranking second in worth of all products of the farm. Surely, there is a profitable future in merchandising a crop representing such value. Success or failure in business is often the result of mental attitude. Look forward with confidence and optimism.

Reports indicate a marked increase in the number of horses kept for pleasure. We may expect continued expansion in this field. In the middle west, horse shows are held in many communities. I suggest that you promote these affairs. It will help return the horse to popularity.

E. A. OLSON, Minneapolis, gave a statistical crop report, covering carry-over and hay condition. His report, by states, recorded practically no carry-over of hay; but good alfalfa, clover and timothy prospects promise a big hay business, slightly marred here and there by truck competition.

J. C. SUTTIE, Omaha, explained how the new Itinerant Truck Peddler Law was passed by Nebraska's unicameral legislature. He credited countless letters and wires, plus personal appearances from many merchants and interests before legislators, with success in adoption of the new legislation which became effective July 1. Policing methods will be developed to enforce the new law.

Mr. Suttie read the Nebraska bill, terming it "fool-proof," having passed the inspection of a number of capable lawyers both before and after introduction.

Discussion from every section of the country, revealed the itinerant trucker to be a national problem, from which hay men suffer severely.

E. W. Manthey briefly mentioned the hydraulic jack trick used by defrauding truckers to cheat hay and grain dealers on weights.

Sec'y Sale described several of the methods used by truckers to defraud on scale weights.

D. K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, described "National Feed Week," an educational program to make the public feed conscious during the week Oct. 11-16. He described posters, stickers, and advertising mats and circulars to promote the sale of feeds.

Sec'y Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, gave his annual report.

PRES. FARIS appointed the following committees:

NOMINATING: H. A. Dinnes, Roanoke, Ind.; Henry Fruechtenicht, Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Olson, Minneapolis; D. B. Tilson, Kansas City, Mo.; W. L. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RESOLUTIONS: Avon Burk, Decatur, Ind.; H. D. Gates, Jackson, Mich.; Miss Edna Hurley, Lima, O.; R. L. Page, Boston, Mass.; C. G. Egly, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Albert A. Kjar, Lexington, Neb.; Richard Callairi, Green Bay, Wis.

Adjourned to afternoon.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRES. FARIS presided at the second session.

RUDOLPH RAABE, Ft. Jennings, O., reported for the memorial committee expressing the ass'n's regret at the loss of members who have passed on during the year. They are Lyman Perin, Cincinnati, O., died Sept. 24, 1936; D. W. Osborn, Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 17; James E. Sims, Chicago, Apr. 26.

DR. H. E. BARNARD, Dearborn, Mich., research director, Farm Chemurgic Council, reviewed scientific developments which are opening an industrial market for farm products. He mentioned synthetic wool, made from milk casein; use of corn syrup in the rayon industry; use of zein (corn protein) as insulation for electric wires.

Dr. Barnard mentioned the federal laboratory at Urbana, Ill., with its elaborate equipment and 15 chemists, studying possible industrial uses for soybean products. Soybean oil for the paint and varnish industry may replace the oil from imported flaxseed, he believed.

"If farms can grow the needs of industry," said Dr. Barnard, "we need worry less about the future exhaustion of our mines."

The development of the rayon and cellophane industries, Dr. Barnard pointed out as shining examples of industrial use for farm grown cellulose. "The future," he believed, "will see a constantly increasing number of acres devoted to growing cellulose products. Waste farm products such as straw, may, by bacterial action, be turned into gas for farm heat and power."

CHARLES A. BOWLER, Shelbyville, Ind., preacher, talked on Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People," an inspirational address that sold the delegates on kinder, more considerate, human relations.

W. R. BECK, Shelbyville, Ind., talked on "Selling Remodeled Ideas."

In the discussion of trade problems, led by Mr. Beck, from suggestions written on cards by members, what to do about the irresponsible trucker appeared to be in the mind of each

delegate. Varying interests responded in accord with personal interests. Some favored trucks, others denounced them severely and all pleaded they wanted equalized competitive opportunity. Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Entertainment

The principal feature of entertainment was the annual banquet Wednesday evening.

Featured speaker was Arthur F. Briese, Chicago, "America's Knight of Satire," who delighted his audience with a series of humorous stories, and a lot of common sense.

A boat ride to Put-In-Bay was enjoyed Tuesday afternoon.

Thursday Morning Session

PRES. FARIS presided at the third session.

BRIEF DISCUSSION centered on the federal soil conservation program, which was accused of being burdened with "politics."

D. B. TILSON, Kansas City, chairman, reported for his committee on federal hay grades, considering them impractical for use in commercial channels.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Resolutions adopted included "thanks" to the hotel and speakers; an endorsement of "National Feed Week;" a plea for increased membership; and vigorous opposition to the 70-car train length bill now in Congress.

ELECTION placed the following officers for the ensuing year: J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb., pres.; W. L. Vehrencamp, Mt. Jackson, Va., first vice-pres.; J. E. Featherstone, Toronto, Ont., second vice-pres. Directors for two years: Avon Burk, Decatur, Ind.; J. W. Page, Boston, Mass.; Wm. Walton, Pittsburgh; W. B. Rupert, Jr., Lyons, N. Y.; L. M. Faris, Kansas City, Mo. Henry Fruechtenicht, Louisville, Ky., was made a director for one year.

Adjourned *sine die*.

National Hay Convention Attendance

Hay dealers from all over the country were in attendance at the meeting. Among them were (arranged alphabetically by names): F. L. Alexander, Marion, O.; H. Bennades, Lodi, O.; W. L. Bricker, Oak Harbor, O.; Avon Burk, Decatur, Ind.; Fred Bye, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.; Richard Callairi, Green Bay, Wis.; Carl T. Dill, Mansfield, O.; Warren H. Dean, Auburn, N. Y.; H. A. Dinnes, Roanoke, Ind.; Robert Downing, Clyde, O.; J. J. Emmel, Perrysburg, O.; C. G. Egly, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Jack Ellington, Clyde, O.; H. L. Fish, Springfield, O.; Loyd M. Faris, Kansas City, Mo.; Henry Fruechtenicht, Louisville, Ky.; John C. Fenley, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Harry D. Gates, Jackson, Mich.; Chris A. Gibney, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. M. Goldwood, Kansas City, Mo.

Sherman Hart, Hicksville, O.; S. A. Hemker, Perrysburg, O.; R. G. Hetzel, Upper Sandusky, O.; Floyd E. Hiegel, Leipsic, O.; Jerrold E. Haddix and W. F. Haddix, Pioneer, O.; C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic, O.; O. E. Hull, South Whitley,

[Continued to page 21.]

National Hay Assn. Officers—1937



Sec'y Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis; Pres. J. C. Suttie, Omaha; Vice-Pres. W. L. Vehrencamp, Mount Jackson, Va.; Retiring Pres. L. M. Faris, Kansas City

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Is Long Time Storage Profitable for Farmer or Dealer?

Grain & Feeds Journals Consolidated: We had a storage contract with a farmer for 2303-30 bus. wheat—delivered to our elevator in June, 1931, and sold June 10 this year. We were not the owners of the property at that time and am not sure what price was being paid for wheat, but it was approximately 30c, perhaps only 25c. We bought this property June 10th, 1934, and at that time \$650 charges had accumulated against the wheat. The owner of the wheat did not want to sell at that time, the price then being around 75c, so we paid the retiring owner the accrued storage and charged the amount against the wheat with interest at 6%.

We, like more other elevators in Kansas, now operate on a purchase contract agreement and not a storage contract, the wheat when taken in being our own, the farmer simply reserves the right to name the time within the year when the price shall be set, "Basis the close of the market that day." He may renew the contract by paying the accrued charges, or if he prefers the amount may be charged against the wheat as an advance with interest at 6%. This is what happened in the case mentioned: When the wheat was sold the farmer received \$868.24 for his 2303-30 bus., accrued charges were \$1613.19, we were paying \$1.10 at the time. We had paid as high as \$1.30 three times within the past few months.

This might look like a big money maker for the dealer, as our local banker thought, yet is it? This wheat was replaced every year. We took the shrink every year. We turned the wheat several times a year, for which we received nor make no charge. We treated the wheat for weevil every year. We paid the insurance premium the past year on over \$1.00 valuation, and on top of this we had the worry that at some time we would have to take the wheat away from the farmer to protect the charges against it. Several times it looked as tho we would have to do just this thing, but we did not, the market would turn for the better and save him. He had many chances to sell his wheat at over one dollar, several years back, in fact we urged him to do so on many occasions. Now to cap the climax, this farmer's banker brought in the contract to sell the wheat, he had it as collateral on an 8% interest loan, and what's more, the farmer had storage space on his farm for five or six thousand bushels, all empty, having sold the wheat out of it at around 65c.

We have a farmer here who still has corn raised in the fall of 1915. We talked him into selling five or six thousand bushels in the fall of 1935 at from 95c to \$1.05. At that time it was twenty years old, hard as a rock, sound as a dollar (the old type), and as tight on the ear as they day he shucked it. It being white corn, some, more exposed to air, had turned a canary color, but much of it as good looking as the day it went into the crib. We had some differences about that time with the farmer, he has not hauled any since, and still has around a thousand bushels.

Most of our farmers here know about this long time deal, many of them store wheat with us for a few months or a few weeks, some will not store, using the above mentioned example as a reason. We do not suggest storing wheat, we have the facilities if our customers care to use them and pay the charges, then we are just as happy to accommodate them as we are to get their wheat over the scales by direct purchase.—Bailey & Lynch, Paul R. Bailey, Glen Elder, Kan.

The Oats Standards Amendment

Since July 1 the special grade "Cereal Oats" in the United States Grain Standards has been designated as "Thin Oats." This amendment was promulgated last March by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Thin Oats" are defined in the revised standards as any oats whether sized, clipped or natural, which contain more than 20 percent of oats and/or other matter except "fine seeds" which will pass through a metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long.

The change in designation was made at the request of the grain trade to eliminate the confusion which has existed in the use of the term "Cereal Oats." This term often has been misunderstood to apply only to the by-product oats of cereal mills whereas in fact it has applied also to "thin oats" shipped from country points.

The amended grade designation "Thin Oats" applies to both the by-product oats of cereal mills and to thin oats shipped from country points.

Quotes Truckers Only for Immediate Delivery

"For quite a while I did not understand why we did so little business with foreign trucks, when so many of the elevators commented on trucks taking a large volume of their grain," commented Denver Glass, manager of the Haviland Grain Co. interests, at Haviland, O. "But from the actions of the truckers I finally concluded it was due to our method of weighing."

"We take the tare weight of the truck on our truck scale, then load the truck thru our hopper scale, then take the gross weight of the load and compare the net weights. If they check within normal scale tolerances we are sure of our weights."

"A favorite stunt of foreign truckers wanting to pick up grain is to phone or stop early in the morning and ask a 'firm' price on a load of grain, then comment that they will be back later in the day to pick up a load."

"Many of the trucks are equipped with radios. The trucker drives away, tunes in his radio, and waits for the market reports. If the price goes up he returns to the elevator and wants his load of grain at the 'firm' offer. If the market goes off he does not return to the elevator from which he obtained a price, but drives to some other elevator to pick up his grain at a lower figure."

"We discovered this one day when a foreign trucker, stopping in our office before the market opened, asked for a price on corn to be picked up later in the day. We chanced to note the mileage reading on his speedometer before he left with the comment that he had to run over to Fort Wayne, a considerable distance, about some potatoes."

"The market went up that day. Later in the day he returned to our elevator and wanted the grain on which he had been given a price before the market opened. His speedometer showed just three miles more than its reading at his morning call. Apparently he had simply driven out in the country a mile and a half and parked, waited for the market reports, and figured on buying his grain at the morning quotation."

"Got back kind of quick from Fort Wayne, didn't you?" we asked him.

"Yes. I didn't get my potatoes so thought I'd stop for that load of grain," he told us.

"Since then our quoted price to truckers is explained as good only 'right now' and subject to market change."

Electric Motor Drives in World's Largest Malting Plant

The movement of barley thru the grain elevator of the world's largest malting plant, that of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. at Milwaukee, Wis., is facilitated by the exclusive employment of individual electric motor drives for the conveyors, elevator legs and cleaning machinery.

The incoming barley is deposited by a Richardson car dumper on a 42-in. belt conveyor driven by a 20-h.p., type CS, squirrel-cage motor coupled to a reducer directly connected to the head pulley of the conveyor. From the belt the barley goes to three elevators, two driven by 75-h.p., Class I, squirrel-cage motors coupled to triple reduction motor reducers, and the third driven by a 125-h.p., Class I, linestart, squirrel-cage motor coupled to a motor reducer.

After elevating and weighing thru Fairbanks Scale the barley is spouted to three belt conveyors extending over storage bins, each driven by a 15-h.p., CS motor coupled to a reducer. The three belt conveyors under the bins taking barley to the elevator boots are each driven by a 15-h.p., CS motor. Barley from the automatic scale may be spouted to the two cleaning machines, one driven by a 15-h.p. type CS motor with V-belt drive to approximate 450 r.p.m., and a 10-h.p., type CS motor driving the other. The five reels grading the barley from the cleaners as to size are each driven by V-belt from a 5-h.p. motor. From the reels the barley goes to an intricate system of small screw conveyors driven by 2-h.p., 3-h.p., 5-h.p. and 7½-h.p. type CS motors coupled to reducers, the outboard shafts of which are connected directly to screw conveyors, the conveyors being reversible so as to distribute grain to any of the 20 bins under the graders. The motors are controlled by De-ion reversing and non-reversing linestarters, and the conveyors vary from 10 to 50 ft. in length with a diameter at the helix of from 4 to 10 ins.

From the 20 bins the barley is mixed on two 36-in. belt conveyors and discharged to the elevator boots. The barley is then discharged into a series of screw conveyors 20 to 150 ft. long driven by one 7½ h.p., one 10-h.p., one 20-h.p. and two 25-h.p. type CS motors coupled to motor reducers having an output speed of approximately 130 r.p.m., and coupled to the screw conveyors directly.

The barley is then dropped into another set of garners in the malt house proper for storage until needed, and when required it is dropped by gravity into steep tanks where it is soaked for about 48 hours, preparatory to the elaborate malting process.

Similar high grade motors and reducers are provided for the malt house. The total installed motor horse power in both the old and new houses of this plant is approximately 4,500 h.p., all furnished by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. The average load is approximately 1,500 h.p., of which about 1,000 h.p. is supplied by the Froedtert Company's own power plant. All the motors in the grain elevator run at 1,750 r.p.m.

So far foreign buying has not appeared in the expected volume. Winter wheat prices are cheap compared to Canadian wheat, and there is a big difference between domestic and foreign prices. However, imports are standing pat, supplying current needs out of current arrivals, and buying fair amounts of Indian and Australian wheat. The European crop on the whole is expected to be slightly better than last year, but the Balkan states will have a much smaller surplus for export.—Fred A. Record.

Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Want Reduced Interest Rates

Resolutions adopted by the almost 200 delegates in attendance at the 17th annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n, held at the Marcus Whitman hotel, Walla Walla, Wash., June 25, recommended that the Seattle Grain Exchange reduce interest charges on drafts from six to five per cent, and increase charges for cleaning smutty wheat 15c per ton.

Another resolution favored retention of preferential treatment for American wheat and related agricultural products imported by the Philippine Islands, and Ass'n officers were authorized to prepare and present briefs to the joint preparatory com'te on Philippine affairs at San Francisco.

The convention's Friday morning session included a welcome by Mayor Dorsey M. Hill, the response by Ed. Warmoth of Spokane, reports of Pres. Frank M. Baller of Spokane and Sec'y Ron Kennedy, the appointment of convention committees and a brief outline of the new marketing setup of the North Pacific Grain Growers by Charles M. Cook, Spokane, its manager. Pres. Baller, Spokane, presided.

The principal speaker at the Friday morning session was E. B. MacNaughton, Portland bank pres., who said:

"We are in a period of great fundamental change. Personally I am confused and perplexed but not downhearted.

"We have gone through such periods before and I believe we will emerge successfully from this one. The cause of our present condition goes far back in our economic history.

"Out of the war came two great things of tremendous import: fear of debt. Fear brought the curse of nationalism which has swept the world.

"Because of the great debts that come out of the war radical measures were required. Devaluation resulted as an easy method of paying part of our internal debt.

"As a result of devaluation and the increased prices which nations of the world are paying for gold we have had a return of what we call prosperity. Prices are increasing because the unit of exchange is cheaper.

"The increase in the amount of gold has resulted in a further increase in prices and the increased stocks of the precious metal are being used as a new base for credit.

"The price increase has resulted in great un-

easiness, anxiety and resentment in the minds of labor, which now finds itself in a great position of power. Labor has a status as a result of the Wagner act that it has never had before and it has become conscious of its power.

"Business men must take a larger view over wider horizons. The old days of a quick profit is gone. Ruthless competition will lead to trouble.

"An intelligent capitalism will be maintained by groups like this which are beginning to be studious, which are anxious but are seeking a true basis of understanding. We must win out and I'm sure we will."

Com'te reports, and ass'n affairs took up most of the afternoon session, J. J. Edwards, Dayton, Wash., reporting on the Tri-State Wheat Transportation Council; Com'teman Frank M. Baller, of the Pacific Northwest Shippers' Advisory Board, reporting on the car supply, and suggesting precautions for shippers.

Resolutions named in the opening paragraph of this report, and expressions of gratitude to the city and to the sec'y were adopted.

Election continued Frank M. Baller, Spokane, Wash., as pres., and named H. R. Raymond, of Spokane, vice-pres., and A. J. Haile, Spokane, treas.

Sec'y Ron Kennedy having resigned to accept the sec'yship of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n the selection of his successor was left to the new executive com'te.

New directors elected with the terms of some directors expiring were: Virgil Valaer, Walla Walla; E. A. Boyd, Spokane; Floyd Roberts, Portland; Harry Bush, Moscow; J. W. Shephard, Lewiston; W. R. Glover, Spokane. Hold-over directors include Sol Reiman, Odessa; S. C. Armstrong, Seattle; Geo. Schultz, Redmond; Louis Hopkins, Pomeroy; Clark Israel, Dayton; J. J. Chisholm, Walla Walla; Andy Chrystal, Portland; Paul Oostroot, Portland; H. L. McIntyre, Seattle, and Gordon T. Shaw, Seattle.

Six were named to the executive com'te: Pres. Baller, chairman; Glover, Haile, Boyd, Schultz and Sol Reiman. Future program mapping and matters of financing the association will be in the hands of this group.

On the subject of ass'n financing the delegates voted to leave the subject to the directors with authority to increase the dues up to 20 per cent of the 1935-36 level if necessary.

Concluding events of the one-day meeting were a banquet at the Marcus Whitman hotel, with E. A. Boyd of Spokane, toastmaster, and 300 members and friends attending.

The banquet, at which retiring-sec'y Kennedy was presented with a traveling bag expressing appreciation of his services, was brought to an early close. The evening's festivities ended with a colorful dance.

National Hay Convention

[Concluded from page 19.]

Ind.; E. D. Hurley, Lima, O.; R. J. Ireland and W. J. Ireland, Williamston, Mich.; Albert A. Kjar, Lexington, Neb.; Gale Joclin, Williamston, Mich.; A. H. Kilmer, Cleveland, O.; L. A. Lusher, Toledo, O.; W. C. McCrory, Ohio City, O.; Lewis Meyer, Louisville, Ky.; C. S. Martin, Ashland, O.; D. E. Merrick, Dunbridge, O.; Glenn L. Miller, Defiance, O.; Ed Myers, Ney, O.; E. A. Olsen, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ralph L. Page, Modesto, Cal.; Chon Prat, Swartz Creek, Mich.; John W. Page, Boston, Mass.; Gene Reel, Dundee, Mich.; Rudolph Raabe, Fort Jennings, O.

S. L. Rice, Metamora, O.; W. B. Rupert, Lyons, N. Y.; Geo. P. V. Swisher, Mansfield, O.; I. L. Sutherland, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Omer Snyder, Columbus, O.; J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb.; W. B. Talbert, Jr., Lexington, Ky.; D. E. Turner, Rudyard, Mich.; D. B. Tilson, Kansas City, Mo.; W. C. Ulmer, Marlon, O.; H. K. Volkerding, Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Vigard, Monroe, Mich.; W. L. Vehrencamp, Mount Jackson, Va.; Wm. L. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Garth W. Woodward, Tocsin, Ind.

WIRE sales representatives present included W. F. Clark, Chicago; R. S. Conrad, Kokomo, Ind.; C. T. Gilchrist, Cleveland, O.; A. L. Haglund, Sterling, Ill.; W. B. Jones, Van Wert, O.; T. P. Lowerre, New York; and A. B. Sloan, Sterling, Ill. L. R. Rumsyre handled twine.

Chicago Regular Elevators Go Under United States Warehouse Act

Calumet Elevator A Annex, Calumet A Tanks (Part of) Calumet Elevator C (Part of) operated by Rosenbaum Bros.; Wabash Elevator (Part of) operated by Central Elevator Co., at Chicago, have been granted licenses to operate under the United States Warehouse Act; and it is expected that federal licenses will be granted the C. & N-W Terminal Elevator (Part of) operated by the Cargill Illinois Warehouse Corporation.

One elevator of Rosenbaum Bros., the National, will continue under the state license, as will the Keystone Elevator (Part of) operated by Edward R. Bacon Grain Co., and the Norris Elevator (Part of) operated by the Norris Grain Elevator Co.

The Rock Island Elevators, not regular, already were under federal license, as operated by the Farmers National Grain Corporation, as is the Indiana Harbor Elevator at Indiana Harbor, Ind., operated by Bartlett Frazier Co.

To comply with the Commodity Exchange Act with regard to registration of warehouse receipts the warehouses at Chicago operated under federal license will be under the supervision of Jos. Schmitz, for the registration of certificates, hitherto conducted for the public elevators by the Illinois state registrar. Supervision by Mr. Schmitz assures holders of certificates and bankers making loans thereon complete protection against error or fraud, Mr. Schmitz being Board of Trade Custodian and Board of Trade Weighmaster. The federally licensed houses are also heavily bonded.

It is optional with a warehouseman whether to operate under the United States Warehouse Act; but it is not optional with a Board of Trade contract market under the Commodity Exchange Act to refuse to make a federally licensed warehouse regular, the law reading as follows:

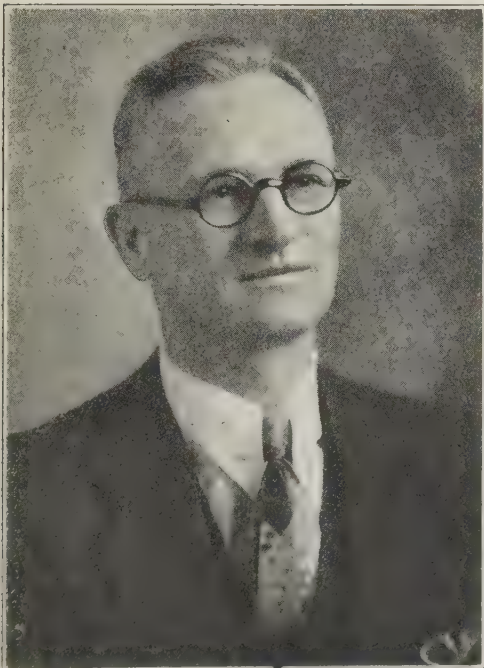
Sec. 5a.—Each contract market shall—Require that receipts issued under the United States Warehouse Act (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 7, secs. 241-273) shall be accepted in satisfaction of any futures contract, made on or subject to the rules of such contract market, without discrimination and notwithstanding that the warehouseman issuing such receipts is not also licensed as a warehouseman under the laws of any state * * * Provided the warehouseman meets such reasonable requirements as may be imposed by such contract market on other warehouses as to location, accessibility, and suitability for warehousing and delivery purposes.

Under the law of Illinois, however, a warehouseman mixing grain of different owners becomes a public warehouseman, and in cities of over 100,000 population must have a license issued by the state. Altho the shipment of grain is an interstate transaction, obviously the storage of grain at one location is not an interstate business, and it is doubtful, therefore whether the federal law on warehousing can be pleaded as a defense by public warehousemen in Chicago who fail to obtain a state license and choose to operate under the federal act and are prosecuted by the state for operating without a license.

Publicity of the contents of elevators licensed under the U. S. Warehouse Act is not required, altho the state registrar gives out the figures. For example, at one time the registrar's record showed 150,000 bus. of corn in store, and the press issued a report that 400,000 bus. had been loaded "out of store" when the fact was this corn was loaded out of the Rock Island Elevator, federally licensed and not reporting to the state registrar.

Presumably this matter of making public the amount of grain in store will be ironed out to the satisfaction of all concerned. Buyers of warehouse certificates are entitled to know the amount of grain tenderable on the certificates.

The Underwriters Grain Ass'n, Chicago, recently re-elected its old officers for the ensuing year. W. L. Lerch is manager.



Frank M. Baller, Spokane, Wash., Re-elected Pres. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Putnam, Ill., June 30.—The small grain around our locality looks very good this season. The heads on the grain are filled the heaviest for a number of years.—Terminal Grain Co., Wm. S. Chesney.

Chicago, Ill., July 2.—In the last week of June the condition of wheat in the three northwest provinces in Canada averaged 56.8% of normal, based upon reports from our Canadian correspondents. A month ago their reports averaged 85.2%; a year ago 81.5 and two years ago 97.7%. We interpret present condition as suggesting a crop of 229 million bushels.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Decatur, Ill., July 3.—Actual damage from black rust in Illinois wheat cannot be estimated until the wheat is harvested. This week cool, breezy weather checked the damage. Conditions are very spotted, damage in different fields and localities depends entirely on the stage of development of the wheat. We are not as pessimistic on the final outcome as we were last Monday, as we saw a few fields combined that were badly infected that turned out 20 and 26 bushels, wheat testing 57 to 59 pounds. These fields of course were early. Have also had reports of wheat testing as low as 45 pounds.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill., July 2.—The severe damage to spring wheat from drouth and dust storms in the western sections of the Dakotas and eastern Montana that was accounted for in the June 1 estimates has become slightly worse during June, chiefly because of grasshopper damage. On the other hand, eastward from those sections the crop as a whole has made such substantial improvement as to discount considerable of the damage in the west. However, black rust prevails in its early stages thruout the eastern portions of this good area, and at this early date it is problematical as to the amount of damage it may do.—H. C. Donovan, Thomson & McKinnon.

Wichita, Kan., June 26.—The good wheat area only goes to the U. P. railroad in Kansas and east to a line north and south thru Eldorado, Kan. North and east of this boundary the crop is going to be a shock to the whole grain trade to realize that drought early, and then rust late, about eliminated the possibilities of much good wheat. In fact there will be increasing reports of disappointment in yields. In large numbers in a general way we hear of many yields of 5 to 7 bu. of wheat testing from 47 lbs. to 53 lbs. to the bu. where 20 and 25 bu. was expected 30 days ago. The condition becomes even worse north and east into Nebraska and Missouri. Eastern Kansas, where heavy wheat was expected is almost a collapse.—Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 7.—Barley and oats are further advanced than wheat, and some barley will probably be cut next week in southern districts. The outlook for these crops is especially good. Rye is ripening, some of the more advanced fields have already been cut, and harvest will be general within ten days. A large crop is practically assured. Black stem rust infection is becoming increasingly evident in the eastern part of the spring wheat territory, particularly in the southern Red River Valley. The extent of the damage from this scourge will be determined largely by the weather conditions of the next few weeks. While actual damage to date has been slight, the potential hazard is great. Northwest crops are now in the most critical stage of their development. This applies especially to wheat, as oats, barley, and rye are so near maturity that they will probably escape serious damage. Extreme heat in the west and the threat of rust damage in the east have placed the final spring wheat outcome in jeopardy. A fairly satisfactory spring wheat crop and a better than average coarse grain crop could be produced in the Northwest with favorable weather conditions until harvest.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Sulphur Springs, Ia., July 8.—Corn and oats are both very promising.—P. F. Brown, mgr. Hansen Grain & Coal Co.

Wichita, Kan., July 3.—The Pacific Coast wheat is o. k., and about the only good prospects left now. So our southwest wheat is really the only crop that is in the bag, and it is good.—Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Bennett, Ia., June 29.—Weather conditions have been favorable and we are producing one of the best looking crops in years. Small grain is very heavy and wet weather with heat following will undoubtedly ruin the quality of oats. More barley is being raised this year than has been seen here since 1928. Corn is knee high and the stand plenty heavy. Fields are clean.—Buttolph Grain Co.

Kansas City, Mo., June 26.—It is a most difficult crop to estimate, and while the exact damage done in the eastern third is not known, yet we have weighed this damage with the improvement elsewhere and arrive at a probable Kansas harvest of 136,720,000 bus. and are also of the opinion that had rust not played havoc in eastern Kansas the state could have produced 150,000,000 bus.—Robinson Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., July 7.—Wheat deteriorated during the week owing to spread of rust injury thru the central portion and into Edwards county in the south. Shriveled kernels were reported in a number of fields. Condition of oats remained good and progress aided by several days of cool weather; rust was reported from a few areas; harvesting was started in Effingham county. Corn continued to make very good progress, average height varied from three to five feet. Soybean condition and stand generally very good; a small per cent remains unplanted.—E. W. Holcomb, Weather Bureau.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—The condition of spring wheat is estimated at 68.0 per cent of normal, or 0.7 per cent less than the official June first condition and compares with 45.7 per cent last July 1 and the 1923-32 July first condition of 76.7 per cent. The average decline from the June first condition by July first is 6.0 per cent. June this year is seen to have been favorable, but favorable to a prospect less able to make fundamental recovery from early season factors than is usual from such date. The spring wheat crop is again threatened by black stem rust by its presence in all bread wheat fields of the eastern half of the belt as far north at least as central North Dakota. There is no damage in the Northwest to date. The rust is earlier this year than in 1935 but the crop to date is also earlier.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—During the last week varying degrees of damage from rust, lodging, premature and uneven ripening, and rains during the blossoming period, contributed in reducing earlier favorable yield prospects. A relatively good wheat crop was produced in the southern third of the state but northward from that area, where maturity was later, serious damage has occurred. A good crop of oats is maturing rapidly, with cutting under way in the south. Harvesting of rye is well advanced. Corn made vigorous growth. Although subsoil moisture is generally satisfactory, there is a considerable acreage of late planted corn that will need rain in the near future. Soybeans show excellent growth and color. Late planting was completed and is now mostly up to good stands. A large soybean acreage will be cut for hay in areas where alfalfa and clover and timothy failed.—J. H. Jacobson, Ag. Stat.

Chicago, Ill., July 6.—Black rust in its early stages is by now almost general in spring wheat thruout most sections of Minnesota, the eastern half of both Dakotas, Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan. It is expected to reach the eastern extremities of the drouth damaged sections on both sides of the boundary line, but not to affect any part of Montana and Alberta because of high altitude. None was reported to be in the damaging stage up to last Saturday except in a few spots in the southern parts of South Dakota and Minnesota where a few spores were showing on the head stems. It is expected, however, that it will reach its damaging stages in the heavier acreage sections in the southern portions of the Red and James River valleys by the forepart of next week and then advance northward to and across the boundary line, doing whatever damage that will be permitted by the weather from then on.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 8.—Our estimate of Oklahoma's wheat yield is 61,500,000 bus., compared with the Federal government's June estimate of 49,000,000, a 1936 yield of 27,500,000, and a five-year (1928-32) average of 55,000,000.—Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture.

Kirkland, Ill., June 29.—Small grain generally looks good, corn is spotted due to too frequent and heavy rains this month, but still has chance at a good crop. We expect a good run of oats and barley and a little wheat.—L. W. Colton, mgr., Kirkland Coal & Feed Co.

Des Moines, Ia., July 10.—The wheat harvest in western Iowa is well under way all the way to the Missouri, and practically every elevator in the territory reporting black rust. Weight running all the way from 48 to 58 lbs., moisture from 13.6 to 14.8, returns 15 to 28 bus. Oats looking good everywhere.

The Dalles, Ore., July 7.—Obviously Wasco County is going to have one of its greatest as well as one of its finest wheat crops in 1937. If present prospects are continued until the combines and harvesters get into action. Sectors which have not really had a worth while output for a number of years past are today showing extreme prospects. June rains and plenty of them have combined to bring out a wheat crop that did not enthruse a few months ago.—F.K.H.

Toronto, Ont., July 9.—Field crops generally made phenomenal growth in Old Ontario during the month of June. An abundance of moisture and fairly cool weather provided the best growing conditions experienced in years. Fall wheat and fall rye, hay and clover, spring grains and pastures grew very rapidly. Fall wheat is now ripening in western Ontario and in the more southerly part harvesting will commence within a week or ten days. Bumper yields will be obtained on most fields, but lodging has reduced the yield somewhat on some stands.—S. H. H. Symons, Statistician.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 9.—Beneficial rains in June over the entire state greatly improved grains, pastures and feed crops. Hail and wind damage was severe in local areas. Grain harvest has progressed rapidly; combining is completed but about one third of the wheat and oats remain to be threshed. Hot dry weather the last of June and the first of July rapidly depleted surface moisture and rain is urgently needed in much of the state. The June acreage survey indicates the area for harvest of corn and tame hay will be less than the 1936 acreage, while the area of wheat, oats, cotton, barley, rye and wild hay will be greater.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Dodge City, Kan., July 3.—Harvest is under way over all of Kansas and is 25 to 60% completed over the southern portion. Yields thru central Kansas are turning out better than anticipated, with excellent quality being gathered from the earlier fields but later fields are showing some decline in quality, as well as yields. The western one-third of the state is very spotted; only an occasional field of summer fallow that is producing wheat; but so far, arrivals have mostly been good quality, generally grading 60 lbs. or more and 15 to 17 protein. Eastern Kansas suffered great damage, a result of too much rain, rank straw growth and black stem rust. Yields are generally disappointing, especially in the southern half of that section where yields are averaging only about one-half of earlier expectations.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Madison, Wis., July 10.—Present conditions indicate that a good corn crop is likely. Because of some loss of hay acreage, about 9% more corn has been planted in the state this year and the condition of the crop reported at 85% of normal is 4 points above average. From present conditions, a total corn crop of over 79 million bus. is in prospect for Wisconsin, which is nearly 80% more than the small crop of last year and somewhat above average for the state. The state's rye crop at the beginning of this month was reported at 90% of normal, from which a production of 4,334,000 bus. is estimated for the state. If this crop is safely harvested it will be the biggest rye crop since 1924. Winter wheat production is estimated at 1,292,000 bus., which will be the largest winter wheat production in the state since 1927. Spring sown grains, while having about average prospects, are not as good as the winter grains. Weather during the next few weeks will largely determine the final yields of oats, barley, and spring wheat.—Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 3.—The past seven days have been fair and cool thruout the flax growing territory of the Northwest. West from Devils Lake, N. D., rains will be needed within a week. The Red River Valley and Minnesota look good at present. Some localities have reported damage to flax by worms, but we do not consider this to be very serious up to the present time.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Winchester, Ind., July 12.—We are just starting wheat harvest in Indiana and it is a terrible disappointment, test weights running all the way from 36 to 61 lbs., most of it around 53 and 54 lbs. We have had rain nearly every day and naturally the quality will deteriorate further. There is a lot of rust in the wheat. A great many of our producers think the heavy rain during the blossom period is as much to blame as anything. Two weeks ago it looked as tho we would have a bumper crop, but now it has decreased at least 33½%.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Decatur, Ill., July 10.—This week combines started the harvesting of the Illinois wheat crop in the central area; threshing machines will get going next week. Varying degrees of damage from rust, lodging, premature and uneven ripening, and also rains during the blossoming period, contributed in reducing earlier favorable yield prospects. A relatively good wheat crop was produced in the southern third of the state but northward from that area, where maturity was later, serious damage has occurred. Threshing returns show test weight from 40 to 61 lbs., yields from 6 to 30 bus., 45 and 58-lb. wheat being harvested from the same field. The Illinois crop cannot be estimated until harvest is completed.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., July 3.—We are getting a number of bad wheat reports both from farmers and country elevators located in eastern Indiana. The wheat is very uneven, some of it is in a stage not to be affected by rust whereas there will be some that will be shriveled and light in test weight. This condition exists in the same field and we fear that the class of wheat taken from these fields will not be the very best of quality, being a mixture of good and bad wheat. Owing to the unevenness of the wheat in the same fields we dread to think of the type of wheat we will get from combines. Most farmers prefer to cut their wheat and leave it in the shock for ten days to two weeks, and believe this wheat will be much more satisfactory than the combined wheat.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by W. G. Haug.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 7.—Moisture and weather conditions during the last two weeks have been very favorable for harvesting. The Northwest spring wheat area is now becoming dry and crops are suffering in the former drought area of western Dakotas and eastern Montana. The Red River Valley (eastern Dakotas and western Minnesota) is still comparatively good, altho rains in the near future would benefit the crops. Rust and grasshoppers menace the wheat, and the potential loss may be

severe by harvest time. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa are still showing very good prospects, with sufficient moisture to carry crops along until near harvest. Cutting of rye and early grains will start in Iowa and southern Minnesota in a week or ten days. Deterioration from heat and insects has started in the western Dakotas and eastern Montana, several sections suffering severe damage.—T. R. Shaw, Editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Ottawa, Ont., July 9.—A crop report issued today by the dominion bureau of statistics is authority for a statement that June has witnessed the most serious crop deterioration in the Prairie Provinces ever recorded so early in the season. Condition of spring wheat on June 30 is estimated 51% normal, having fallen from 85% at the end of May. The worst crop conditions occur in southern and central Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta, while Manitoba at the end of June still showed conditions approximately average. Rainfall during June was inadequate to rescue crops from dried out soil conditions that have prevailed since last summer in much of the prairie areas. Drouth has brought this year's wheat crop in southern and central Saskatchewan practically to total failure. Conditions in eastern Alberta likewise are exceptionally low and relatively low conditions prevail in central and northern Alberta. Northeastern Saskatchewan still shows promise of a fair yield, while Manitoba presents the brightest outlook, with a condition figure for wheat at the end of June slightly above average.

The Flaxseed Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., July 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agr. Crop Report released yesterday estimates this year's flaxseed crop as of July 1 at 7,622,000 bus, compared with 9,468,000 estimated on July 1, 1936, and 14,499,000 as of July 1, 1935.

This year's acreage is placed at 1,081,000, compared with 2,400,000 planted last year and 1,698,000 not abandoned by July 1 last year, with a condition as of July 1, this year, of 73.7%, compared with 55.8% a year ago, and an average yield of 7.1 bus per acre as of July 1, 1937.

The Government predicts that Minnesota will produce 4,246,000 bus; North Dakota, 1,796,000 bus; South Dakota, 270,000 bus; Montana, 40,000 bus, and Wisconsin, 46,000 bus.

This year's acreage, as estimated by the Dept. of Agr. is unexpectedly low, as everywhere the feeling was general that somewhere near last year's acreage would be planted in spite of the unfavorable price relationship between flaxseed and other grains.

Reports generally state that flaxseed fields look fine and are anywhere from the pre-bloom to boll filling stage; even in localities where wheat has been seriously injured by heat, rust, etc., the flaxseed fields look fine.

In Canada, on the other hand, the drouth has continued during the past week, with consistently high, excessive temperatures, except the last day or two. The Government condition report issued yesterday shows flax as follows: Manitoba 94%, Saskatchewan 30% and Alberta 49% of normal. About 75% of Canada's normal acreage is in Saskatchewan.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., July 9.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report:

	ACREAGE (in thous.)	YIELD per acre Indi- cated For harvest 1937	CON- DITION July 1, 1936	PRO- DUCTION (in thous.) Indi- cated July 1, 1937	
Corn, all, bu..	96,146	26.7	72.8	82.1	2,571,851
Wheat, all ...	68,981	12.9	60.9	71.2	882,287
Winter	47,079	14.1	66.3	71.0	663,641
All spring ...	21,119	10.4	45.7	71.5	218,646
Durum	2,841	10.4	34.7	77.8	29,566
Other spring ..	18,278	10.3	47.0	70.6	189,080
Oats, bus.	35,933	30.9	60.6	83.8	1,111,229
Barley	1,166	21.8	60.3	79.3	243,540
Rye	3,960	12.7	50.9	76.9	50,398
Flaxseed	1,081	7.1	55.8	73.7	7,622
Rice	1,003	48.6	83.4	86.1	48,760
Hay, all time, ton	55,773	1.35	64.7	82.0	75,321
Hay, wild, ton	12,546	.78	55.2	71.0	9,756
Hay, all clover and timothy, ton	19,674	1.23	67.6	84.6	24,296
Hay, alfalfa, ton	14,177	2.03	72.0	80.6	28,824
Beans, dry edible, lb. ..	1,794	734	76.6	79.8	*13,163
Soybeans	6,049	....	....	....	....
Cowpeas	3,520	....	....	....	....
Peanuts	2,016	....	....	....	....
Velvetbeans ..	141	....	....	....	....

*100-lb. bag.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1928-32		1936		1937	
	\$Per cent	1,000 bus.	\$Per cent	1,000 bus.	\$Per cent	1,000 bus.
†Corn	17.6	374,078	19.6	394,794	12.4	156,113
Wheat	5.7	51,309	7.0	43,988	3.5	21,880
Oats	12.5	148,516	20.7	246,952	11.2	88,474

\$Per cent of previous year's crop. †Data based on corn for grain.

Crop Reporters' Estimates

Chicago, Ill., July 2.—The July 1 reports of private statisticians F. A. Miller of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., B. W. Snow, of Bartlett Frazier Co., Nat C. Murray of Clement, Curtis & Co., H. C. Donovan of Thomson & McKinnon, R. O. Cromwell of Lamson Bros. & Co., and E. H. Miller of Shields & Co., are summarized in millions of bushels as follows:

	Wheat		Corn	Oats
	Spring	Winter		
Bennett	224	663	2,503	1,069
Snow	273	655	2,765	1,262
Murray	261	667	2,680	1,260
Donovan	240	640	2,660	1,250
Cromwell	199	633	2,428	1,129
Miller	180	592	2,441	1,139
Average	229	642	2,579	1,185

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for July delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows:

	Option		June		June		June		June		July		July		July		July		July		July	
	High	Low	24	25	26	28	29	30	1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17
Chicago	130½	96½	113½	116½	115½	118½	120½	118½	126	124½	125½	124	123	124½	122½	120½	120	125½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Winnipeg	150½	103½	126½	130½	131	135½	140½	138½	...	143½	148½	147	143½	145	144	143½	144½	149½	143½	143½	143½	143½
Liverpool*	155½	123½	129½	129½	132	131½	139½	138	139½	144	143½	141½	140½	142½	144½	143½	145½	147	143½	143½	143½	143½
Kansas City	126½	93½	111½	113½	112½	115½	117½	115½	120½	119½	120½	119½	119½	119½	117½	115½	115½	120½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Minneapolis	152½	114½	138	140½	138½	142½	144	140	146½	148½	149½	149	148	148	146	146½	146½	150½	146½	146½	146½	146½
Duluth	150½	100½	114½	115	114½	117	119½	118	124	125½	125½	128	123	122½	120½	118½	120	123½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Milwaukee	130½	97	113½	116½	115½	118½	121	119	126½	124½	125½	124½	123½	124½	122½	121	120	...	124½	124½	124½	124½
Chicago	129½	86½	119½	122½	123½	127	127½	124½	128	126½	125½	125½	125½	128½	128½	128½	126½	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½
Kansas City	131	102½	122½	125½	126	128½	129	126	128½	125½	124½	127	126½	128	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½
Milwaukee	129½	85½	119½	123½	123½	127	127½	124½	128	126½	125½	125½	125½	128½	128½	128½	126½	...	124½	124½	124½	124½
Chicago	50½	37½	40½	41½	42½	44½	44½	42½	45	44½	44½	44	43½	43½	43½	42	41	43	43½	43½	43½	43½
Winnipeg	66	43½	56½	58½	57½	59½	63½	60½	...	64½	64	65½	65	64½	63½	64½	65	70	64½	64½	64½	64½
Minneapolis	48½	36½	41½	42½	41½	44½	44½	42½	45½	45½	45½	44½	44½	44½	44½	43½	42½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Milwaukee	50½	37½	40½	41½	42½	44½	44½	42½	45	44	44½	44½	43½	43½	43½	42	41	...	44½	44½	44½	44½
Chicago	112	71	85½	88½	87½	92	94	91	92	90	91½	92	92½	92½	91½	91½	90½	95½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Minneapolis	108½	74½	86½	90	88½	90½	93½	89½	92	90½	92	91½	90½	90½	88½	88	86½	91½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Winnipeg	150	78½	118½	123½	125	129½	133½	132½	...	137½	142½	146	145½	144	144	143½	145½	150½	145½	145½	145½	145½
Duluth	110½	75½	87	90	88	90½	94½	90	92	90½	92	91½	90½	90½	89	87½	86½	91½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Chicago	112	71	85½	88½	87½	92	94	91	92	90	91½	92	92½	92½	91½	91½	90½	95½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Minneapolis	108½	74½	86½	90	88½	90½	93½	89½	92	90½	92	91½	90½	90½	88½	88	86½	91½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Winnipeg	150	78½	118½	123½	125	129½	133½	132½	...	137½	142½	146	145½	144	144	143½	145½	150½	145½	145½	145½	145½
Duluth	110½	75½	87	90	88	90½	94½	90	92	90½	92	91½	90½	90½	89	87½	86½	91½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Chicago	177	118½	126½	130½	131½	133½	137½	138½	139	140	141½	143½	144	144½	145½	145½	146½	147	146½	146½	146½	146½

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Federal Trade Commission Report on Elevators

By C. D. STURTEVANT, Chicago, Ill., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

If a wise providence could arrange matters so that there would be a continuous flow of wheat, just sufficient for flour demands, there would be no excuse for terminal elevators. As it is, there has been built up in Canada and the United States, an industry for taking care of that surplus grain. We have seen, since the war, that industry growing up and flourishing, so there has been constructed in the United States and Canada, a large amount of grain storage.

In connection with the Trade Commission's report, it so happened that the terminal elevator business reached a peak, just at the time that all the other industries were suffering from the depression. The production of these surpluses partly came about thru governmental acts; for instance the pools in Canada, holding back as they did the grain which had been harvested, and vast amounts of grain had to be stored in these elevators.

Whether we agree with the pool practice, the Federal Farm Board provisions or not, these regulations forced into these elevators an immense amount of grain. That was the reason we prospered at the time when almost all other industries were suffering. The Federal Report covers the period of highest prosperity in the terminal elevator business.

This report was the result of Public Resolution No. 61, 74th Congress, Approved August 27, 1935, which I will read:

"Object, To Investigate and Report:

- (1) On the extent of the decline in agricultural income in recent years.
- (2) On the increase or decrease in the income during the same years of principal corporations or other sellers or processors of farm products or products thereof.
- (3) The distribution of the consumer's dollar paid for such products: between farmer, processor and distributor.
- (4) Growth of assets of such middlemen and their costs, profits, etc.
- (5) Avoidance of taxes by such middlemen.
- (6) The extent and method, if any, of monopoly and control in handling such commodities.
- (7) The prevalence of co-operative associations and their effect on producer and consumer.

The investigation covered wheat, cotton, tobacco, livestock and silk. The following are statements of direct interest to us:

"(1) The lowest point reached by farmers' wheat income was \$203,000,000 in 1932, which was 29% of 1929 income.

(2) As to income or profits of wheat handlers or processors the general statement as to all middlemen handling the five commodities is that the gross income (sales in dollars) of principal middlemen fell less and recovered to a greater extent than did the gross income of producers.

(3) **Distribution of wheat dollars:** in 1935 flour sold in 51 cities at an average of \$5.10 per bbl., of this the

Farmer received about	35%
Miller received about	22%
Wholesale and retail distributor.....	33%
Wheat middleman and transp. agencies	10%

100%

Distribution of bread dollar: Consumers in 51 cities paid an average of 8.3c per lb. for bread during 1933, and of this the

Farmer received about	15%
Bakers received about	56%
Retail distributors received about.....	19%
Millers received about	7%
Wheat middlemen and transp. agencies	5%

100%

There was no comment in the report as to why the transportation costs and the amount received by the wheat middlemen are combined.

(4) Eleven principal flour millers earned in

1935 2.84% on sales and 8.61% on investment.

Four principal wholesale bakeries earned in

1935 3.95% on sales and 4.87% on investment.

No report was made on wheat middlemen's profits.

From 1924 to 1935 total capitalization of middlemen increased as follows:

Wheat middlemen	201%
Wholesale grocers	92%
Tobacco chain stores.....	818%
Grocery chain stores	3016%

From 1928 to 1935 increases of capitalization were as follows:

Wheat processors	17%
Wheat middlemen	24%

Rates of return: (Earnings) 1929-1935:

Wheat processors	7.76%
Wholesale flour distributors.....	9.61%
Wheat middlemen	10.59%

(5) No tax avoidance.

Wheat Middleman's Profit Too Small for Commission to Mention.—Looking at it from any angle, I think it is very plain that if the Federal Trade Commission had segregated the amount received by wheat middlemen from the item of transportation costs, the wheat middleman's share of the farmer's dollars would have had to be expressed in a fraction of a cent per bushel. That would not have been a very good report for the Trade Commission to put out as a basis for the recommendation which it made, as to the terminal elevator industry. You must understand that they are merely inferences. The facts are that they do not show how much of the farmer's dollar the terminal elevators received. The inference must be that the amount was small.

Wheat Middlemen's Profits.—I must say that they were reported. We spent weeks preparing figures for this report. I am surprised to see that no report is made on so many items covered by our reports—or else combined with transportation costs.

The report shows no tax evasion by wheat middlemen.

(6) **Monopoly and Control**—In their fiscal years, 1934-1935, coinciding closely with the crop year, the 13 principal flour milling companies reporting to the Commission purchased a quantity of wheat which equaled 43.6% of the total crop and 65.2% of the commercial crop of 1934. Purchases of the three largest reporting companies represented, in the same crop year, 25.7% of the total and 38.4% of the commercial crop of 1934.

General Mills, Inc., was the outstanding largest buyer, its purchases in the crop year 1935 being equal to 15.59% of the total crop and 23.50 of the commercial crop, or more than twice the volume reported by either of the two other largest purchasers, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., and the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co.

The extent of control indicated by purchases in relation to the crop are substantially lower for wheat and livestock than for the above mentioned products. Fifteen principal wheat middlemen handled in 1 year a volume equal to 16.4 per cent of the 1934 total crop, or 24.5 per cent of the commercial crop of that year, but the three largest of these middlemen reported purchases equal to only 8.8 per cent and 15.1 per cent of the total and commercial crops respectively.

(7) **Co-operatives.**—Co-operative ass'ns apparently have achieved better results in the marketing of perishables and other products that require movement from the farm, to the terminal market or to the point of consumption within a limited period of time. In the handling of products that may be stored and marketed as needed, the ass'n benefits to the producer, measured in terms of prices obtained and savings made for him, are not quite so clear.

During 1934-35 crop season all farm co-operatives did a total business of around \$1,343,000,000, of which 23 per cent was grain (not wheat alone).

1921 crop marketed 0.3% of 5 leading grains

1929 crop marketed 2.0% of 5 leading grains

1934 crop marketed 4.0% of 5 leading grains

—That is a very brief digest of the preliminary report leading up to the recommendations made by the Commission investigating our industry.

I happen to have had considerable experience in the leasing of terminal elevators from railroads during the past 25 years. 25 years ago I was in Omaha. Our principal competitor was Kansas City. 100% of the elevators at Omaha were privately owned. A large percentage of the elevators at Kansas City were leased to our competitors. We thought at that time that they had an undue advantage, and that it was impossible for us at Omaha, owning our own plants, to compete with the elevators in Kansas City.

Railroad Leases Attacked.—As a result we instituted proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, attacking these leases. The leases were all produced in court. The railroads stated their cases, and the Kansas City elevators argued theirs; but the Commission found in our favor. The Commission found the rental in the leases to be too low, and laid down forms for future leasing of railroad terminal elevators, which was 6% of the depreciated value, per annum.

In order to carry out that finding of the Commission, appraisers were appointed, approved by the court. They found out what it would cost to replace these elevators, depreciated them for age, and also depreciated for obsolescence. I think I would know it, if any elevators have been leased for less than that.

We have had elevators constructed since that time. The leases are based on the construction costs, and we agree on that. However, when machines are added, from time to time, we are asked to pay for each additional machine, on the basis of 6% rental of the cost. This is very simple when it applies to elevators which were constructed since that plan was made. When it comes to establishing the rental for some of the old plants, you get into that question of obsolescence.

I doubt there is any elevator man who can tell the value of these old elevators; and if there is anything in any way, which bears out the finding of the commission, it is on these old houses, which are in many cases obsolete.

There is just now being completed in Kansas City, a 3,000,000-bushel elevator, constructed by local authority, with federal funds, and it is to

[Continued to page 29.]



C. D. Sturtevant, Chicago.

be leased to an operating company on this same basis.

Every lease made since that time has either had the actual or tentative approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. On a small elevator they might not have specific approval. We have the three agencies of the Federal government—the Interstate Commerce Commission has set the fee for rentals. The financing board advances money for construction, and the Federal Trade Commission states that in many cases the elevators are leased at rentals which are inadequate. It seems there is a lack of co-ordination between the governmental agencies. As a result of this finding of fact, they have made certain recommendations.

Nothing New in 1935 Report.—As a result of this Federal Trade Commission investigation they were unable to develop any new facts or any new conditions, and the only recommendation they make as far as we know, are those which were contained in their report of 20 years ago. In other words, I think it is safe to say that the Federal Trade Commission report of 1935, gave the terminal elevator industry a clean bill of health.

The Federal Warehouse Law in the

United States is not compulsory, but it is open to those who prefer to use it. Many members of the Terminal Elevator Ass'n, and many of the operators are operating under a federal license. In the case of our own company, we have in the past sixty days applied for licenses for three terminal elevators, because we prefer to operate them under the federal law, and because we can operate those terminal elevators more efficiently and more profitably than under state regulations.

The report requirement that these elevators shall not be owned, operated or controlled by any person, firm or corporation dealing directly or indirectly in grain, has been reiterated almost from the first time the first grain market was opened in Chicago. It has been legislated about in Illinois, and other states continually, for the past fifty years.

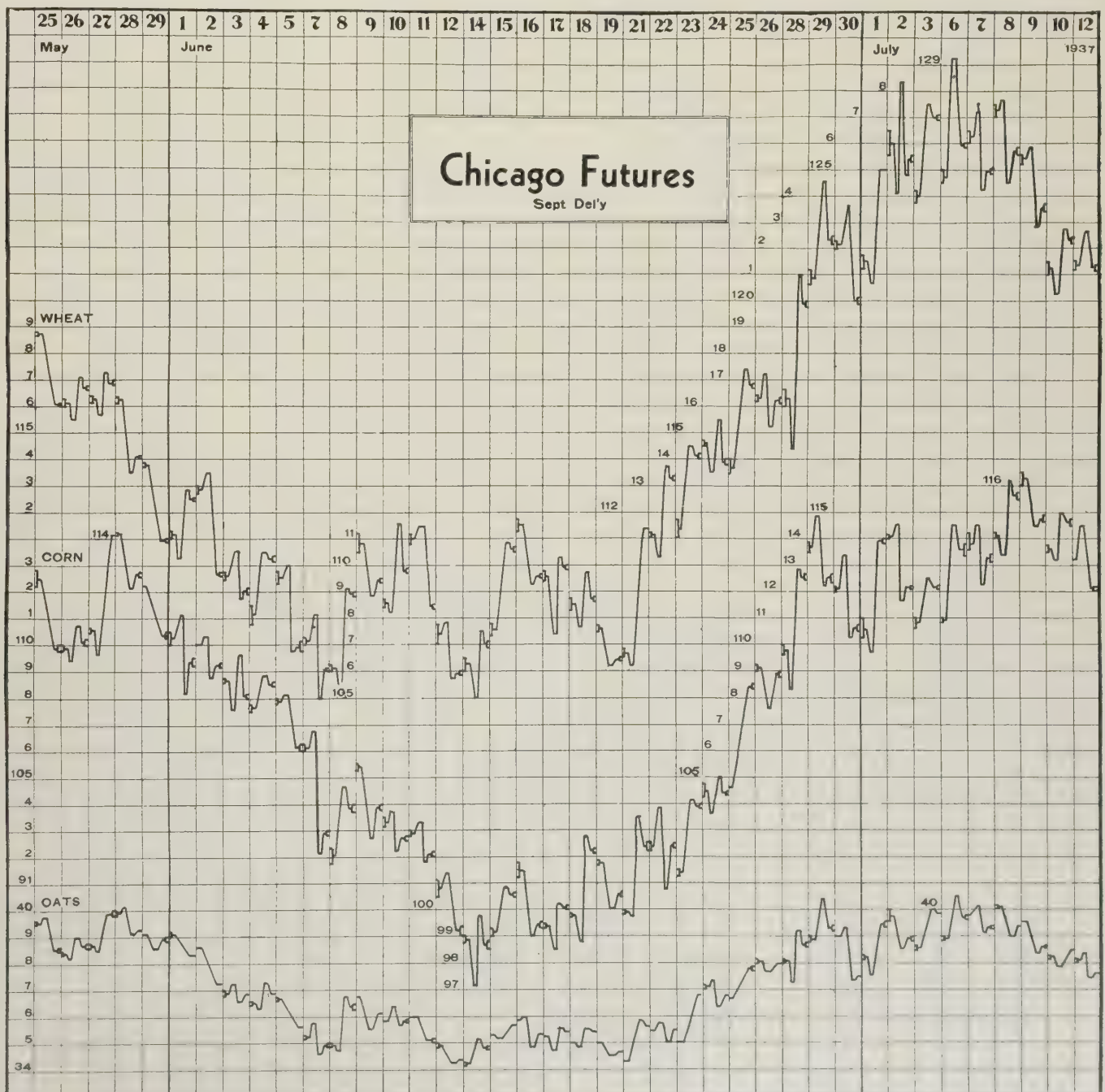
Many attempts have been made to operate strictly public elevators in the United States, and they have invariably failed, because business does not come to it. They have been tried in Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City; but for the past ten years, with one or two minor exceptions, no attempt has been made to operate a public elevator.

If one could get the business, I would not ask for a better business than a terminal elevator operated on this basis. That would be the sweetest business I would know anything about, as I would not be running any risks; but the truth of the matter is that an elevator operated in that manner, does not get the business.

This grain business is very highly competitive. We operate an elevator for example. With the volume we have, the rate is not profitable. We see an opportunity to go into the market and hedge at a profit. There we have a problem of running an elevator with one-third of the grain belonging to others, and two-thirds of it belonging to us—to pay the way, and we can make it go. That is the only way that I know of, that a public terminal elevator can be made to pay in the United States. It just can't be done otherwise.

However, as a result of conditions, the chances are that the Federal Trade Commission, the grain industry and everybody else, is going to have a public demonstration of a public elevator operated by a railroad—not because they can do it at a profit, but because they can not get a tenant for the elevator. On the Mis-

[Continued to page 29]



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Farwell, Tex., June 21.—Bot the first load of wheat June 18; tested 61 lbs., good quality, not dry enough to ship.—Farwell Elevator Co., R. A. Yost.

Galveston, Tex., June 29.—Galveston today loaded its first full cargo of this year's wheat. The grain is destined to Belgium and Dutch ports.

Bennett, Ia., June 29.—Corn is still being held in large quantity, farmers having overstay our best market. Our farmers are inveterate bulls, and usually overstay markets.—Buttolph Grain Co.

Chicago, Ill., June 28.—The first of the new crop of wheat, eight cars, reached this city today, coming from Indiana. It sold from \$1.20½ to \$1.23½ a bu., graded No. 1 red winter, but about half was designated tough because of moisture. Test weight was from 60 to 60.8 lbs. per bu., and moisture content from 13.5 to 14.8%.

Vancouver, B. C., June 11.—Receipts of Canadian grain at Vancouver-New Westminster elevators during May were as follows: Wheat 104,626 bus., oats 7,305, barley 1,249, compared with wheat 5,328,162 bus., oats 288,949, barley 9,199 in May, 1936. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,498,818 bus., oats 120,679, barley 2,723, compared with wheat 5,261,794 bus., oats 419,128, barley 3,985, in May, 1936.—E. A. Ursell, statistician.

Ottawa, Ont., July 8.—Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 25, 1937, amounted to 722,270 bus., an increase of 20,277 bus. from the previous week when

Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	68,621	221,634	.....	.....
Boston	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	151,000	427,000	507,000	434,000
Duluth	14,417	386,459	17,288	196,162
Ft. William	44,875	214,086	303,800	457,813
Indianapolis	37,500	126,000	61,500	102,000
Kansas City	3,000	10,500	4,500	.....
Milwaukee	43,865	48,110	28,865	52,710
Minneapolis	308,910	505,040	375,490	355,150
New Orleans	.....	2,493	.....	.....
Omaha	8,400	46,200	8,400	63,000
Peoria	142,800	188,400	20,400	7,200
Philadelphia	.....	6,980	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	22,500	76,500	22,500	80,665
Seattle	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	15,328	284,659	8,420	43,200
Toledo	12,600	21,600	6,900	8,720
Vancouver	.....	7,717	1,878	.....

Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	39,974	37,688	.....	.....
Boston	24,400	9,200	.....	.....
Chicago	800,000	1,603,000	2,053,000	1,929,000
Duluth	3,152	515,056	546,080	863,834
Ft. William	334,294	1,107,998	691,182	1,050,125
Ft. Worth	276,000	130,000	26,000	28,000
Hutchinson	.....	6,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	264,000	288,000	284,000	272,000
Kan. City	68,000	566,000	30,000	460,000
Milwaukee	22,600	65,540	28,500	123,500
Minneapolis	639,030	2,130,950	1,399,690	546,800
New Orleans	29,950	11,967	37,235	28,916
Omaha	386,000	342,000	465,700	611,500
Peoria	156,000	178,000	178,000	174,000
Philadelphia	15,530	34,606	.....	.....
St. Joseph	136,000	252,000	10,000	44,000
St. Louis	324,000	468,000	134,000	397,075
San Francisco	10,000	15,000	.....	.....
Seattle	12,000	74,000	.....	.....
Superior	1,872	254,863	781	142,245
Toledo	614,135	315,700	535,810	321,285
Vancouver	12,570	202,167	168,383	641,424
Wichita	6,000	.....	1,500	.....

701,993 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 1,654,909 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the forty-seven weeks from Aug. 1, 1936, to June 25, 1937, as compared with the same period in 1936 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1936: Manitoba 20,263,160 (17,421,112); Saskatchewan 89,366,578 (113,986,869); Alberta 52,294,748 (80,006,402) bushels. For the forty-seven weeks ending June 25, 1937, and June 26, 1936, 161,924,486 and 211,414,383 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Rushing New Wheat to Market

The heavy movement of wheat in the Southwest from country points to the terminal markets is taxing railroad facilities, declared Clyde M. Reed, Parsons, Kan., chairman of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas shippers' board, in a meeting at Kansas City with District Manager E. W. Coughlin, St. Louis, of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, and Traffic Manager W. T. McArthur, Kansas City, of the Associated Millers, June 30. While no actual car shortage had developed the supply of cars did not appear over abundant for expected loadings.

At the beginning of harvest railroads in the hard winter wheat belt had 30,000 cars on sidings ready for loading. From the start of the movement to June 28 six major western roads loaded 28,859 cars and had only 14,133 empties for distribution. For the first time since 1931 arrangements were made to borrow cars from eastern carriers.

During May this year the United States imported about five times the amount of foodstuffs exported, judging by the dollar value of the goods, the Department of Commerce reports.

Corn Imports at Chicago

Imports of corn at Chicago during the month of June are reported by Lyman C. West, statistician of the Board of Trade, to have been 4,284,000 bus., of which 3,682,000 bus. came from Argentina and 422,000 bus. from South Africa.

Imports during May totaled 2,708,000 bus. Cargoes of corn unloaded during July have been as follows:

Date	Steamer	Bushels
July 2	G. L. Torian	95,382
July 3	Soodice	255,187
July 3	Casco	92,955
July 6	Mondoc	99,419
July 6	Jno. Ericsson	195,294
July 6	J. B. Eads	191,825
July 6	Barge No. 137	192,203
July 8	Cheyenne	97,597
July 9	D. B. Hanna	108,641
July 9	D. B. Stewart	64,929
July 9	Cleveland	71,706
July 10	Hagarty	317,640
July 10	Shaughnessy	298,280
July 10	Canadoc	251,847
July 12	Sarnian	146,376
July 12	Prescodoc	99,958

Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	391,326	106,102	.....	.....
Boston	847,154	1,500	.....	.....
Chicago	6,435,000	7,841,000	2,267,000	4,169,000
Duluth	510,215	1,507,330	453,413	1,154,056
Ft. William	.....	9,971	.....	5,771
Ft. Worth	72,000	105,000	33,000	15,000
Hutchinson	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,009,500	2,414,000	544,500	1,705,500
Kan. City	825,000	2,556,000	216,000	1,278,000
Milwaukee	71,300	748,650	45,500	126,100
Minneapolis	428,070	2,575,640	203,620	2,189,910
New Orleans	1,131,449	116,341	934,574	65,398
Omaha	519,704	1,713,660	281,983	1,352,620
Peoria	1,534,800	2,553,800	431,200	1,526,000
Philadelphia	907,603	256,709	.....	.....
St. Joseph	112,500	595,500	19,500	429,000
St. Louis	909,000	1,969,500	366,000	1,333,071
San Francisco	7,143	17,143	.....	.....
Seattle	6,000	387,000	.....	.....
Superior	433,756	942,554	400,999	633,643
Toledo	194,135	280,000	26,290	212,590
Wichita	3,900	10,400	.....	10,400

New Dockage Regulations in Effect

Effective July 1 the new dockage rule in the United States Grain Standards reads as follows:

Dockage: Dockage includes weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than barley, sand, dirt, and any material other than barley, which can be removed readily from the barley by the use of a metal scalper riddle sieve with slotted perforations 9/64 inch wide by 3/4 inch long and by the use of a 20-gage metal sieve with equilateral triangular perforations the inscribed circles of which are 5/64 inch in diameter; also undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of barley kernels removed in properly separating the foreign material and which cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or recleaning with the sieve having equilateral triangular perforations the inscribed circles of which are 5/64 inch in diameter.

The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain including the dockage. The percentage of dockage, so calculated, when equal to 1 percent or more, shall be stated in terms of whole percent, and when less than 1 percent shall not be stated. A fraction of a percent shall be disregarded. The word "Dockage," together with the percentage thereof, shall be added to the grade designation.

Basis of Grade Determinations—Each determination of dockage, temperature, odor, garlic, and live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain shall be upon the basis of the grain as a whole. Each determination of heat-damaged kernels and of mellow barley kernels shall be upon the basis of the pearled dockage-free grain. All other determinations shall be upon the basis of the grain when free from dockage.

Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	20,227	15,858	.....	788
Boston	8,100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	771,000	863,000	2,774,000	2,198,000
Duluth	471,742	1,860,176	1,187,049	2,015,953
Ft. William	3,498,570	5,271,743	8,029,554	12,041,621
Ft. Worth	7,042,000	1,083,600	994,000	85,400
Hutchinson	4,540,000	3,542,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	208,000	98,000	105,000	177,000
Kan. City	6,585,000	5,348,800	1,801,315	2,771,615
Milwaukee	58,520	227,515	104,404	290,831
Minneapolis	2,196,590	2,929,570	1,195,010	2,017,060
New Orleans	.....	2,800	2,208	1,400
Omaha	739,846	535,333	496,027	401,800
Peoria	68,400	57,600	99,600	56,400
Philadelphia	47,838	7,491	.....	.....
St. Joseph	440,000	230,400	233,600	385,600
St. Louis	382,400	1,149,000	703,500	807,679
San Fran.	151,400	149,333	.....	.....
Seattle	303,800	.....	.....	.....
Superior	235,375	1,329,491	649,953	1,349,734
Toledo	186,000	402,980	329,885	323,625
Vancouver	32,108	3,468,770	1,124,752	4,967,411
Wichita	9,738,000	4,522,500	3,150,000	1,263,000

Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	3,094	9,597	.....	.....
Chicago	853,000	980,000	431,000	204,000
Duluth	207,105	257,586	800,458	1,023,764
Ft. William	119,339	854,158	1,023,454	983,885
Ft. Worth	14,400	14,400	.....	.....
Indianapolis	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	81,600	104,000	8,000	62,400
Milwaukee	364,283	1,054,600	522,600	413,725
Minneapolis	709,900	2,851,250	1,331,220	2,715,060
Omaha	134,400	80,000	50,353	211,512
Peoria	295,000	333,200	138,600	156,800
Philadelphia	2,496	2,496	.....	.....
St. Joseph	31,500	14,000	5,250	14,000
St. Louis	179,200	112,000	22,400	77,400
San Francisco	479,833	533,833	.....	240,500
Seattle	6,400	8,000	.....	.....
Superior	83,857	80,354	293,506	563,827
Toledo	1,400	99,835	1,470	97,015
Vancouver	4,995	10,282	1,962	3,430
Wichita	5,200	.....	.....	.....

Oral and Written Contracts

A contract is an agreement which creates an obligation. It contemplates that (1) the parties are competent to contract, (2) covers the subject matter, (3) states a legal consideration, and (4) is mutual and declares mutuality of obligation.

The popular opinion that a contract is the writing by which the agreement is evidence is too narrow. There may be a contract without anything in writing.

To protect defendants against bare statements by plaintiffs that defendant had agreed to do certain things the various states have enacted what is known as the "statute of frauds." This dates back to the English law of 1689 "to prevent fraudulent practices by perjury." Agreement as used in contracts means that two or more persons have the same mind and intention.

Without obligation there can be no contract.

An executory contract is one in which a party binds himself to do a particular thing in the future, such are the contracts made in the grain business. An executory contract conveys what is described exactly in legal language as a "chase in action," and as such it can be transferred to a third party.

A contract which is not entirely in writing is regarded as an oral contract. (Loose thinkers describe an oral contract as a verbal contract. A verbal contract is one composed of words and it should be obvious that both spoken and written contracts are "verbal," which word does not differentiate between the two classes of word of mouth and word of writing.)

A contract is governed by the law of the place at which it is made. If to be performed in another country the mode of performance is governed by the law of the country where performance is to take place.

When an action is brought on a written agreement signed by defendant it is immaterial that he has not read the agreement and does not know its contents, his signature being proved.

A party is not bound by conditions printed on the back.

Statute of Frauds

While of the same general tenor the laws of the different grain producing states differ in detail as to the consideration required to change hands to make a contract good. They follow:

California.—In view of Code Civ. Proc. §1973, subd. 4 (Civ. Code §1624, subd. 4, and section 1739) an oral agreement to buy barley of the value of over \$200, to be delivered as plaintiff should need it, to be paid for at the market price when he got it, was unenforceable; none of the barley being delivered at the time in pursuance thereof.—*Daley v. Irwin*, District Court of Appeal, California, 205 Pac. 76.

Illinois.—A contract to sell or a sale of any goods or choses in action in the value of \$500 or upward shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods or choses in action so contracted to be sold or sold, and actually receive the same, or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum of the contract of sale be signed by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf. This law supersedes the old law of 1845, under which an oral contract was invalid if to be performed more than a year in the future.

Indiana.—*Burns Annotated Statutes* 6633.—(4910.) No contract for the sale of any goods, for the price of fifty dollars or more, shall be valid, unless the purchaser shall receive part of such property, or shall give something in earnest to bind the bargain or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the bargain be made, and signed by the party to be charged thereby, or by some person thereunto by him lawfully authorized.

In *Beach v. Knapp* the Indiana Appellate Court, 101 N. E. 37, held that a written contract to deliver grain at the elevator without payment of money and not signed by grain dealer was valid if signed by the farmer.

In *Cadwallader v. Goodwine* the Indiana Supreme Court decided against the grain buyer because he had not given a valuable consideration on the contract involving more than \$50.

the farmer refusing to deliver the corn after the market advanced.

Iowa Code 1897: §425. Statute of frauds—contract in writing. Except when otherwise specially provided no evidence of the following enumerated contracts is competent, unless it be in writing and signed by the party charged or by his authorized agent.

"1. Those in relation to the sale of personal property, when no part of the property is delivered and no part of price paid."

Kansas. Gen. Statutes 1905, Ch. 43 F. & P. no provision for as in Ind., etc. "§3253. Change of possession. 3. every sale of conveyance of personal property unaccompanied by an actual and continued change of possession shall be deemed to be void as against purchases without notice and existing or subsequent creditors, until it is shown that such sale was made in good faith and upon sufficient consideration. This section shall not interfere with the provisions of law relating to chattel mortgages."

Michigan Laws Compiled 1897: "(9516) §3. No contract for the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise, for the price of fifty dollars or more, shall be valid, unless the purchaser shall accept and receive part of the goods sold, or shall give something in earnest, to bind the bargain or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the bargain be made, and signed by the party to be charged thereby or by some person thereunto by him lawfully authorized."

Nebraska Statutes, 1907.—"§642. §9. Every contract for the sale of any goods, chattels, or things in action, for the price of fifty dollars or more, shall be void unless, first, a note or memorandum of such contract be made in writing, and be subscribed by the party to be charged thereby; or, second, unless the buyer shall accept and receive part of such goods or the evidences, or some of them, of such things in action; or, third, unless the buyer shall, at the time, pay some part of the purchase money."

Dolor Roulier accepted \$5 on a contract July 7, 1916, to deliver wheat before Aug. 30, before which time the price jumped more than 50c per bushel. In a suit brought by Gund & Peterson the Supreme Court of Nebraska held Roulier's oral testimony that his brother was to have signed the contract was inadmissible, the contract being in writing. Roulier should have protected himself by writing that clause in the contract when he himself signed it.—188 N.W. 185.

North Dakota Rev. Stat., 1899, p. 909. §3958. ** No sale of personal property or agreement to buy or sell it for a price of fifty dollars or more is valid unless:

1. The agreement or some note or memorandum thereof is in writing and subscribed by the party to be charged or by his agent; or,
2. The buyer accepts and receives part of the things sold or when it consists of a thing in action, part of the evidences thereof, or some of them, or
3. The buyer at the time of sale pays a part of the price.

Oklahoma.—Under the fourth subdivision of sec. 780, Wilson's Revised and Annotated St. Okla. 1903, a contract for the sale and purchase of a quantity of corn of a value not less than \$50, of which no note or memorandum is made in writing, is not enforceable, and the vendee can not be required to pay for any of such corn delivered, except such as he accepts or receives.—*Grant v. Milam*, Supreme Court of Oklahoma, 95 Pac. 424.

Rhode Island.—Defendant's delivery on other oral contracts did not preclude his pleading the statute of frauds in refusing to deliver on another oral contract involving the purchase of grain to the value of more than \$500.—*Webster-Tapper Co. v. Eastern Hay Co.* Supreme Court of Rhode Island, 98 Atl. 50.

South Dakota Rev. Stat. 1904, p. 557. §1237. 4. An agreement for the sale of goods, chattels, or things in action, at a price not less than fifty dollars shall be void, unless the buyer accept or receive part of such goods and chattels, or the evidences of some part of them, of such things in action, or pay at the time some part of the purchase money.

Utah.—Seller's extension of time within which warehouseman could pay for wheat previously sold under oral contract held to show acceptance by buyer in possession, taking oral sale out of statute of frauds. (Comp. Laws 1917, §5113).—*James Mack Co. v. Bear River Milling Co.* Supreme Court of Utah, 227 Pac. 1033.

Oral contracts involving \$30 or more are void in Arkansas, Maine, Missouri and New Jersey; \$33 in New Hampshire; \$40 in Vermont; \$50 in Connecticut, Georgia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska,

Nevada, New York, Oregon, Wisconsin and Wyoming; and \$200 in California and Montana.

Oral contracts which are not to be performed within one year are void in Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The requirement that contracts be in writing is more beneficial to all parties than would appear at first thought. Usually more consideration is given to the exact form of expression in a writing, and the effort of writing leads to a more exact statement of what is intended. Also in case of a dispute the courts will not permit the introduction of parol testimony or trade customs to modify a written contract that is complete in itself. Hence third persons can rely upon the written instrument.

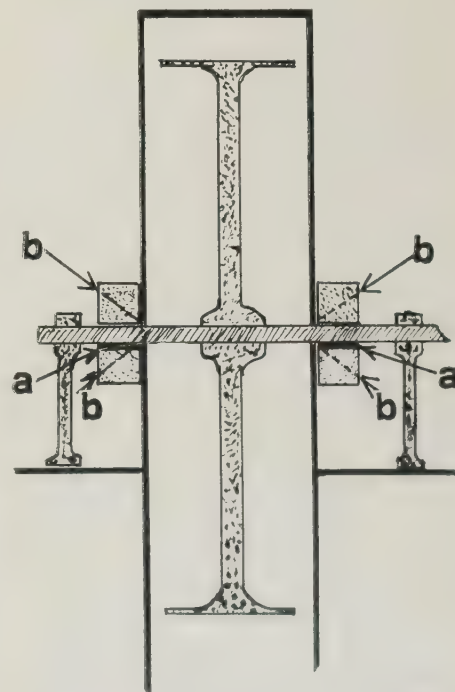
The telephone has entered so largely into the life of every grain dealer, both in the purchase and sale of grain, that in view of existing laws it would seem absolutely necessary to take the precaution of insisting upon written confirmations being accepted in writing where oral contracts are made in whose states having the spirit of the old statute of frauds act still in force.

An Elevator Head Fire Hazard

The sketch explains a condition that was found by Mr. J. A. Schowalter of Newton, Kan., while remodeling his elevator, and reported to J. A. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

The engraving herewith represents the head pulley in the top of the elevator. The shaft, which is supposed to float thru the wood housing at points "a," was found to have accumulated dirt and dust and had become so heated, packed and built up, that instead of the weight being carried on the true bearings shown at right and left, these false bearings at points "a" were carrying the entire load. This composition of dust and dirt had become so hardened that it had cut grooves in the shaft at points "a" and showed signs of having been heated to a high degree of temperature. Note that lubricants placed in the regular bearings could not reach that point, which naturally created a fire hazard.

To eliminate this condition, Mr. Schowalter suggests beveling the wood housing thru which the shaft turns, as shown by the dotted lines "b." This would prevent the accumulation of dust in such quantities from becoming heated, compact and pressed into a hardened substance, thus forming false bearings.



How False Bearings Build Up on Elevator Head

Safety for Elevator Employees

By OSCAR OLSEN, Peavey Terminal, Duluth,
before Society of Grain Elevator
Superintendents

Organization.—Thirteen years ago our Chamber of Commerce decided to sponsor an Industrial Safety School for the benefit of the people in industry to help diminish the number of accidents in our industrial groups. A group of young men were chosen, one from each industry, i. e., railroads, power company, the telephone company, Standard Oil Co., Universal Atlas Cement Co., steel plant, street railway, public utilities, machine shops, woodworking plants, coal docks, trucking companies, lumber companies, grain elevators, and the Industrial Commission of Minnesota.

This com'te develops the programs for the schools, consisting of six meetings a year, the first Wednesday in each month, starting in November and finishing in April with a banquet which is given by the employers for all men who have attended three or more meetings.

We began with about 300 the first year and have gradually increased, until this year about 900 attended our meetings. I understand Milwaukee has a similar school, but I do not know whether or not they have a dock and elevator section.

We open at 7:30 p. m. with sectional meetings of the different groups, as "docks and elevators," where there are about 90 members; an electrical section, machine and metal section, woodworking section, public utilities and truck drivers, all trades section and railroad section.

We try to vary our programs so as to hold the interest of the men. One meeting a year is supervised by the St. Louis County Medical Ass'n, and a prominent physician is assigned to each sectional meeting to discuss the subject of health in each respective line of work. The medical profession in Duluth have taken a keen interest in the safety work and are more than glad to co-operate with us. They talk on the relation of coal and grain dust to the common cold, infections and other diseases, and really give the men good sound advice and instructions.

We have had the U. S. Bureau of Mines put on a first aid night, which was very interesting and educational. This was followed by sending four of our men from the plant to a school organized for the Fire Department, which covers every form of first aid. Three days are necessary to complete the course and it is well worth the time; it teaches artificial respiration for drowning, electric shock, asphyxiation, also the twelve pressure points in the blood system for stopping hemorrhage, first aid treatment for fractures, burns, etc.

We devote one night to a millwright, or someone employed in the elevator, who is well known, to give a talk. This creates considerable interest. The insurance men usually put on a good program. We also have a superintendents' night, when a superintendent is asked to make a speech, and this is terrible! We always try to inject a little humor to pep them along. A night with a good safety talk by a safety supervisor in some other line of industry, tells us what they are doing in their particular line.

There is a five minute recess at 8:30 p. m., after which all groups assemble for a general meeting when one of the most eminent safety speakers of the country presents a thirty minute talk. We conclude the evening with an entertainment of some sort, from amateur boxing matches to grand opera. We aim to please all.

The banquet at the end of the year is the big event, at which a prominent speaker of exceptional talent presents some real valuable accident prevention information. The companies donate worthwhile attendance prizes and three cups are presented for three classes, A, B and C groups over 150, 50 men to 150 men and under fifty men employed certificates of graduation.

The com'te makes interplant inspections so we have an idea of what is going on in the other plants. While visiting the other industries in

a group, we are always requested to suggest any improvements.

The different industries are starting a new system now in checking up on their men with a physical examination every so often for old employees and every new man has to pass a physical examination.

They are starting a checking system on absence from work, keeping a file on each man with his excuse for being away from work, thereby building up a record which in years to come may mean much when an employer can show his man how often he has been away from work and the reasons for his absence. Also used for reference for promotion.

I am proud to say that thru this contact I have built up a better feeling with the men on the job, and they work in harmony and turn out a lot more work than they did in the olden days.

Monetary Loss.—Everybody knows that accidents represent monetary loss as well as human suffering. I am going to consider some of these monetary losses, the heaviest of which are usually overlooked. Prominent in the mind of every employer is the first or direct cost of the accident, as measured by compensation or liability claims, plus the charges for medical attention. This cost can be covered by insurance, paid by the insurance company.

I conclude with the thought of how advantage may be taken of these efforts and applied to grain elevator supervision.

When we started our program at the elevator, it was ridiculed by the old timers, who were accustomed to doing as they saw fit, but we finally won them over and since we have, we have had no lost time accident in the last forty-one months. In 1928 we won a cup for our no lost time accident record, and in 1934-35-36 won the Horace Johnson award permanently.

How many of you remember the old days when you would work in hot screening bins with an oil lantern that always got black and had to be blown out when it started to flame up? Or rode the belts to the trippers in the storage, jumped across the belts and slid down the rope drives rather than walk, climbed in bins without a safety line on, or were you ever down in a bin and had a carload of grain turned on you, and had to come up thru it? Were you ever sent down in a bin to find out why a man's legs were sticking thru a turn head and when he would not answer, get down in the bottom of the bin to find him covered with grain? Tearing up the ladder to get the gang to cut thru the bottom of the bin to relieve the grain and climbing back down and uncovering your fellow workman who had choked to death, his mouth and nose filled with grain, hoisting him out of the bin, and going to his funeral.

Good guards are very essential and prevent many accidents. They should be made safe so a man will not get hurt if he has to take them off in a hurry, as is sometimes necessary. Two

or four thumb screws are all that should be necessary to hold a good guard in place.

An efficient safety com'te is absolutely necessary to make inspections of the plant every so often, and report to the superintendent any infractions of the safety rules of the company.

We change our safety com'te from time to time and give a new group a chance. The com'te is usually composed of one from each department such as millwrights, weighers, samplers, assistant foremen, and oilers.

It is surprising how many things they can find which the average superintendent would pass up. When we first started, it cost us about \$500 for guards, and since then the costs have not amounted to much.

Some of the large industries put out a book on Safety to their new men and which they insist they read. It is printed in four languages and starts with a letter from the president. It is a very complete booklet and the idea might be used by this Society to build up a small pamphlet to be used by all elevators for their old as well as new men.

Gentlemen, do you realize that this group of superintendents hold the remedy for hundreds or possibly thousands of accidents that are to occur in the near future? Think of what it means. This is not a small safety meeting, but a safety meeting concerning 15,000 employees in grain elevators, and I hope every one of you will give this matter a lot of thought. You should realize that you are responsible to the wives and children of many men under you.

I add, that once you get your crew interested in safety, you will notice a decided increase in work.

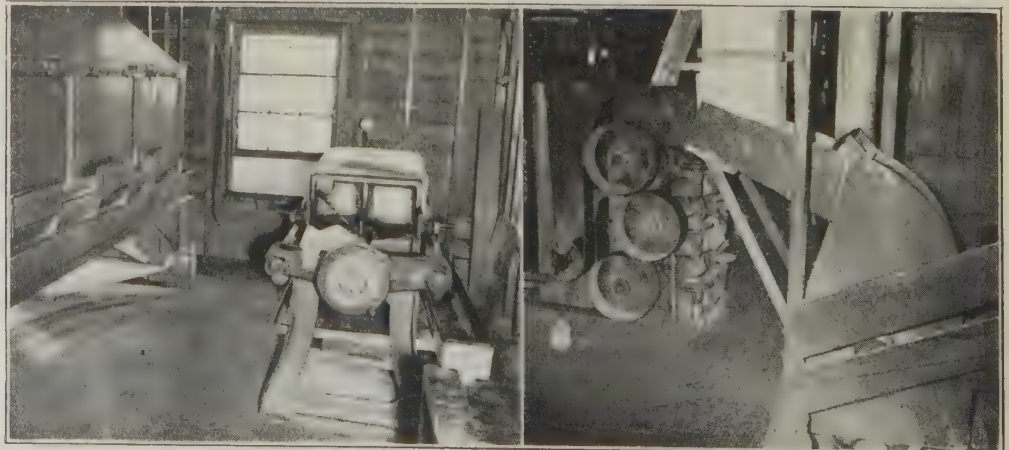
Driveway Observations

THE WASHAKIE Trading Co., Worland, Wyo., regularly publishes and mails to customers and prospective customers alike, the *Washakie Trade News*, a two-column, four-page little pamphlet that lists leaders in its stocks of merchandise, and explains merchandising policies in friendly, sale-encouraging paragraphs. For example:

"A new one for the poultry raiser—alfalfa meal, and we will have it on hand at all times. With eggs at the present price it will pay big dividends to coax her along to lay more eggs. Alfalfa meal will be a big help to that end."

The company buys grain, beans and other farm products, operates a department store, and merchandises feeds and other farm needs.

During 11 months of the crop year prior to June 1 flour mills reporting to the Department of Commerce ground 426,429,000 bus. of wheat, against 418,869,000 bus. during the like period of the preceding crop year. The grind in May, 34,891,000 bus., was lighter than since July, 1935.



Steam Drier, Oil Filter, Three Pair High Rolls and Hammer Mill in Soy Bean Processing Plant of Ralph Wells & Co. [See facing page.]

Busy Soybean Processor

In spite of the investment required to install soybean crushing machinery, Ralph Wells & Co., Monmouth, Ill., has successfully operated a single unit soybean expeller plant 24 hours a day for over a year. The crushing plant is installed in a 22x24 ft. basement and two-story frame addition to the company's elevator on the Burlington railroad. Its operation has worked conveniently into the company's grain and feed business, altho the crushing plant has required its own separate operating staff of six men, who work two men to a shift, sometimes three since the shifts overlap.

The company's soybean crushing business is based on local availability of soybeans, and local demand for the meal. The word "local" is used in a relative sense. Once Mr. Wells had to ship in a carload of soybeans to keep his plant busy. In a few cases he has shipped out carloads of soybean meal, and all of the oil is moved in tank cars.

For most of its raw material the company has drawn beans by truck, within a radius of about 50 miles of Monmouth, buying local beans direct from farmers, buying out of the immediate territory from country elevators. About 30% of the meal produced is retailed back to farmers who call at the plant, the remaining 70% is moved at wholesale to grain and feed dealers within a radius of approximately 75 miles, covering a large area in western Illinois and touching the southeastern corner of Iowa. West central Illinois is a feeding section, which doubtless accounts for the ready demand for meal.

Mr. Wells' four country elevators, one at Monmouth, two at Cameron, and one at Kirkwood, accumulate stocks of soybeans that help to maintain continuous operation of the crushing machinery. In more than a year of operation the soybean processing department has been shut down only 10 days, principally for cleaning and adjusting machinery.

The heart of the plant is the single unit Anderson Duo expeller, with 40 h.p. motor, located on the main floor, relentlessly and continuously squeezing a gallon of oil from a bushel of crushed and heated beans at the rate of 500 gallons daily.

Raw beans are received at the elevator and elevated with the regular leg. From the cupola the beans, if clean, are spouted to a garner bin on the second floor of the mill; if not clean, they are spouted to a garner bin in an adjoining warehouse, run thru a cleaner, re-elevated by a short jack leg, then carried to the mill garner by a screw conveyor.

From the mill garner the beans are spouted to a humming two-pair high roller mill on the main floor of the plant, which cracks them into tiny bits. A leg elevates the cracked beans to an Anderson rotary steam drier on the second floor, kept slowly turning by a 5 h.p. motor. A second leg carries the dried cracked beans to an

expeller garner bin on the second floor.

A series of steam coils over the expeller heat the cracked beans thoroly as they are carried forward and backward by screw conveyors before being dropped into the crushing screw. These steam coils, and the coils in the drier on the second floor are heated from a 45 h.p. boiler in a 9x30 ft. boiler room attached to the plant.

Meal from the expeller drops into a corn crusher in the basement run by a 3 h.p. motor, from which it is elevated to a screw conveyor over two bins on the second floor. The fore half of this conveyor's trough has a perforated bottom. This sieves into the first bin, all but the nut sized cake, which is carried across to the second bin, and stored ready for consumption. The meal screened out is spouted to a small hammer mill on the main floor for reduction to suitable fineness before re-elevation to storage and sacking bins on the second floor.

Oil from the expeller gravitates into a 6,000 gallon tank in the basement, where a 1½ h.p. motor keeps an agitator stirring it constantly. Accumulated oil is pumped thru an Anderson filter on the second floor under 30 to 50 pounds pressure, and the filtered oil is flowed by gravity to a 10,000 gallon storage tank outside the building. When this tank is filled the filtered oil is pumped into a tank car for shipment.

The oil pumps are located in the basement. Here also is an air compressor, pumps and compressor being run by one 5 h.p. motor. Air is used in cleaning the machinery.

A good deal of running up and down is necessary in a soybean processing plant. For quick passage between all floors a manlift is located at one side of the building.

Extending over the elevator's driveway to join the second floor of the soybean plant is a ware room that is used for meal, hand packed in branded bags. A chute can be dropped from this floor into the elevator driveway for loading wagons or trucks with sacked or bulk meal. From the second floor wareroom meal can be slid into a box car on the company's switch.

Purchase of soybeans in truckload lots made widening of the elevator driveway necessary. An additional 4 ft. of space was provided by cutting back the adjoining office space. In the driveway is the receiving scale, and a Western overhead electric truck lift. Should the scale's capacity be exceeded, the load can be dumped, elevated and weighed in the 9,000 pound Fairbanks hopper scale. The elevator has nine bins and one leg.

At certain seasons Ralph Wells & Co. do corn cracking and feed grinding. For this purpose it has a corn cracker and grader, and a large hammer mill in a warehouse and basement adjoining the rear of the elevator. Present plans call for an extension of ware room by adding a second story to this warehouse.

Work about the plant is divided. Ralph Wells, head of the company, conducts an extensive business in farm loans, farm operation, and other interests, from an uptown office, but finds time to purchase beans from other elevators and sell carlots of meal and oil. At the plant E. W. McKee purchases local soybeans and grain, and sells meal. In the soybean crushing division L. L. Shields watches over production.

Federal Trade Commission Report on Elevators

[Continued from page 25.]

souri River, half of the elevators belonging to the railroads are without tenants. A few of these leases have been revised downward. A few of the elevator properties are tied up on long term leases. However, some of the elevators are being released by their tenants. I think at least one of the large elevators will be operated by a railroad, on the basis laid down in this report, and I am very confident that it will be operated at a loss, because every other such experiment made in the past, has resulted in failure.

As to the second recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission: The elevator industry, as a whole, I doubt needs these recommendations. At the present time, I am quite sure that any railroad that wants its elevator back, can have it back. If any government agency wants to buy a string of terminal elevators, I would like to see them in private. The reason we are holding on, is that we are too old to learn anything else. We hope that the farmers will grow crops, and we are confident that if we can get the grain to fill these elevators that we can comply with any law which has been laid down or which will be laid down.

Thou Shalt Not

It must be very annoying to red clover seed growers in Mahaska county, Iowa, to learn that they will not be eligible for soil building benefit payments on any acreage they may sow with imported red clover seed.

To some of these farmers it must appear that at least a part of these benefit payments is lost in the current prices for adapted domestic red clover seed, now generally priced above 40c a pound. Red clover should be sowed at the rate of 6 to 10 pounds to the acre.

The appearance of limiting instructions in Mahaska county, threatening loss of soil building benefits should imported red clover seed be planted, casts suspicion on the federal department of agriculture which has issued press releases declaring imported foreign red clover seed is unadapted to any part of this country except the Pacific Northwest. Many capable seedsmen, whose years of experience justify a conviction that they know their seeds and understand practical farming, take issue with the federal department's reflections on foreign seed.

Dictator-like the department means to enforce its wishes, according to the evidence in Mahaska county.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation has discontinued its official paper, the Co-Op Reporter, and ended its public relations department, of which J. W. Cummins has been director.



Soybean Processing Plant and Elevator of Ralph Wells & Co., Monmouth, Ill. [See facing page.]

From Abroad

Sweden has adopted a proposal to create a foodstuffs and raw material reserve, using an appropriation of \$55,000,000.

Finland—The Finnish State Grain Warehousing Co. plans erection at Seinajoki of a grain and feed elevator with capacity for 7,000 tons.

South Africa has 35 country elevators with 110,950 tons capacity, and two terminal elevators at Durban and Capetown of 72,000 tons capacity.

Shanghai, China—The government July 6 embargoed exports of wheat until June 30, 1938. Miscellaneous cereals will be subject to the export tax.

The combined wheat crop of China, Japan and Manchuria this year is not expected to exceed 744,000,000 bus.; compared with the 869,000,000 bus. estimated as having been produced last year, according to a radiogram to the Buro of Agricultural Economics from its Shanghai office.

Argentina has prospects of a larger acreage sown to wheat this season than in 1936-37 was reported June 16 to the Buro of Agricultural Economics by its Buenos Aires office. Sowings for the 1936-37 wheat crop amounted to 17,502,000 acres and 15,728,000 acres were harvested. The crop totaled 247,834,000 bushels.

The Argentine ministry of agriculture has authorized the office of construction of grain elevators to call for tenders for the erection of the last three terminal elevators to be built as part of the national program. Bids will be received up to Sept. 3, 1937, by the "Direccion de Construcción de Elevadores de Granos" 25 de Mayo 252, Buenos Aires, or they may be delivered to any Argentine diplomatic mission.

Montevideo, Uruguay—A small, green "mosquito," wingless when born, growing wings on the second day, and flying in enormous swarms, is reported causing havoc to the wheat. Farmers declare the insect attaches itself to the stalks and sucks the sap until the whole plant dries up. Entire fields of wheat and barley have been devastated in a single day. The rate of reproduction by the insect is described as fantastic.

France will have ready by harvest time 316 elevators or co-operative warehouses to store the grain crops of France. The capacity of this equipment, 100 units of which are currently under construction, will total in excess of 5,000,000 metric quintals. In addition to the foregoing, the French Government has six large capacity warehouses completed, and two expected to be ready for operation very shortly.—Assistant Trade Commissioner Earle C. Taylor, Paris.

Rome, Italy—The Italian minister of agriculture, at a meeting of representatives of agricultural ass'ns last month, said government elevators now have capacity for 700,000 tons of wheat, and this capacity will be increased during the current year to 1,100,000 tons. New elevators are being built, which are expected to bring the country's aggregate capacity to 2,000,000 tons, or about 66,000,000 bus., in 1938. A hope for a home production of over 40,000,000 quarters of wheat annually was expressed.

Newtown, Johannesburg, S. A.—South African farmers are using more and more commercial feed, ready mixed at a factory, finding these balanced rations more economical than home mixing of feeds for poultry, pigs, and dairy cows, said C. H. Verseput, of Verseput Bros., on a recent trip to Buenos Aires. The commercial feed manufacturing business of his firm has grown rapidly, and the plant here has been improved with installation of modern, power-driven feed mixers, imported from England. South Africa finds it necessary to import some feed concentrates like tankage, meat scrap, and linseed meal for balancing commercial feeds.

Argentina shipped last week 1,240,000 bus. corn to the United States and 1,461,000 to Canada.

Argentine Corn remaining for export June 14 was estimated by the government of that country at 243,897,000 bus. and the U. S. A. importers continue to buy more of it because the AAA insisted upon a reduced acreage.

Falmouth, Eng., June 23—Five sailing ships (windjammers), racing to here with cargoes of wheat from Australia, have all arrived. The Passat and the Pommern share honors as winners, each completing the 6,000 mile voyage in 94 days. L'Avenir took second place with 95 days.

The Manchurian 1937 soybean acreage is about the same as in 1936, according to a radiogram received from the Shanghai office of the Buro of Agricultural Economics. In 1936 the acreage was 8,571,000 acres, and the production 155,424,000 bushels. The 1936 harvest was about 10 percent larger than the 1935 crop.

Shanghai, China—Speculation in wheat and flour was forbidden in Shanghai markets June 25 as an aftermath of a speculative boom in cotton yarn two weeks earlier. Wu Tin Ghang, minister of industry, issued the order which now permits brokers to handle orders only from bonafide flour mills and grain dealers.

The German Government ruled July 5 that all buyers of rye from farmers must offer to the army a minimum of 10 to 20 per cent of the grain they purchase. Preparations of the agricultural office to control grain and other farm produce are more thorough this year than ever before. The regulations extend to all grain, legumes, fodder and buckwheat.

China's flour mills still greatly prefer to buy foreign wheat because they know that they will receive the stipulated quantities of certain specified grades as and when needed. On the other hand, although China is reputed to be the largest wheat-producing country in the world, the farmers in the Yangtze Valley alone grow more than sixty different varieties, showing that there are as yet no standardized grades of Chinese wheat.—Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attaché.

Co-operatives Subject to State Business Tax

Justice Wilson at Olympia, Wash., on June 21 dismissed the suit in which eighteen dairy co-operatives sought to escape the state business tax. Their claim was that they were co-operative and doing a non-profit business and therefore not subject to the business tax. Money involved may be judged from the suit of the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n, which sought to escape paying \$30,358, in taxes on 1933 to 1935 business. The suit having been dismissed, it is presumed that the co-operatives have no choice now but to pay the tax.

Sampler's Stirrup

Walter Hall, licensed grain inspector at Springfield, O., has devised and tested in almost a year of use, a convenient stirrup as an aid for climbing over grain doors and into cars to take grain samples.

The stirrup is made of quarter-inch strap iron, 1½ inches wide, and is 46 inches long. At one end is a 2 inch hook to hang over the edge of a grain door. At the other end the strap iron is bent back in an outwardly direction to form a brace to the outer end of a 5 inch piece of strap iron that forms the foot rest.

The 10 inch extension below the footrest strengthens the stirrup and affords a hand hold for use by the sampler in pulling himself up on the door sill.

Prospects Unfavorable for European Wheat Crop

Few countries in Europe are likely to have anything like good wheat and rye harvests this year, according to a report to the Buro of Agricultural Economics from its Berlin office.

Not only will Europe probably have the smallest area for harvest since 1932-33, but growing conditions in most instances have not been especially favorable.

The demand for imported wheat by European deficit-producing countries therefore promises to be very well maintained during the coming season and may exceed that of the current season, the Buro says. Stocks in most importing countries appear to be substantially below those of a year ago. As European export supplies and surpluses are being rapidly liquidated, the carry-over into the new season will not be large.

It was not possible this year, except in a few areas of Europe, to increase spring wheat sowings as planned in order to offset the decreases that occurred because of unfavorable seeding weather last fall. Moreover, winterkill and other damage was much above normal. The combination of these factors in practically all producing regions points to a substantial reduction in the total bread-grain area to be harvested.

A strike by a labor union may be a matter of national importance. There is no law providing that before a strike is ordered a majority of the members of a union shall vote for it, for a secret ballot enabling each member to express himself without duress when a vote is taken, or for making sure that the vote is correctly counted and reported. In actual practice the decision whether there shall be a strike is usually made by union officers without there being available any evidence that they ever have been properly elected or that they have been authorized by the members of the union to order them to quit work.—*Railway Age*.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 8 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Mesa, Ariz.—The Arizona Farmers Exchange has under construction a warehouse and office building, 42x80 feet. The company will deal in grain and hay at wholesale, also feeds and seeds, and continue the manufacture of its poultry feeds. The stock of the Farmers Trading Co. was recently purchased by the Arizona Farmers Exchange, which has merged the two businesses and will not continue to operate the Farmers Trading Co.

CALIFORNIA

Chino, Cal.—Construction of a grain and feed mill will be started soon by the Community Feed & Supply, E. J. Phillips proprietor, the main structure to be 60x120 feet, with a number of added bulk bins outside.

Sacramento, Cal.—SB 1084 (McCormack), amending the present bag law, has been signed by the governor. A special section dealing with grain reads as follows: "It is unlawful when purchasing grain in its original condition and in burlap bags to deduct a tare on account of the container. The purchaser shall pay a like price for the grain and container based upon the total weight of both. The word grain includes wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye and grain sorghums. Violation is a misdemeanor." Until Aug. 26, grain buyers are cautioned to continue deducting the tare for the bags, and paying the current salvage value.

CANADA

Collingwood, Ont.—The old 160,000-bu. elevator here, owned by the Canadian National Railways, idle for about a year past, is to be taken down. it is reported.

Hamilton, Ont.—Contract for the erection of the 2,000,000-bu. elevator here for Hamilton Elvtrs., Ltd., reported in the June 23 Journals to be built, has been awarded to the Macdonald Engineering Co.

Winnipeg, Man.—At hearings of the Board of Railway Commissioners, now being held in this city, the proposal of the Canadian railways to charge demurrage on carloads of grain waiting to be unloaded at terminal elevators, met with opposition.

ILLINOIS

Catlin, Ill.—The Catlin Grain Co. has rebuilt its office.—Fay R. Current.

Campus, Ill.—Geo. E. Walsh Estate Elvtr. was sold June 28 at auction to T. M. Walsh.

Blandinsville, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new leg and boot at its elevator.

Cisco, Ill.—A new scale with a concrete deck has been installed by the Cisco Co-op. Grain Co.

Kempton, Ill.—Otis J. Bear sold his elevator to the Kempton Co-op. Co., giving possession July 1.

Seaton, Ill.—The property of the Farmers Grain Co. has been leased to V. G. Blythe for a year.

Decatur, Ill.—The Shellabarger Grain Products Co. sustained fire damage at its elevator on June 8.

Mason City, Ill.—The Stratton Grain Co. has opened a wire office here, with Ervin Bury as manager.

Williamsville, Ill.—On June 23 the elevator owned by W. W. Hill was destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

Elwin, Ill.—A new Hall Signaling Distributor has been installed in the Elwin Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s new plant.

Alsey, Ill.—We are putting in a new 15-ton Howe Scale, also a new boot and leg belt.—Terminal Grain Co.

Greenup, Ill.—Fire of undetermined cause destroyed the property of Ross Greeson on July 2.

New Holland, Ill.—Two large bins are being added to the A. L. McNeil & Son elevator here, and other improvements made.

Clayton, Ill.—W. E. Nelson is now sole owner of the elevator here, having bot the other half-interest of the Central Illinois Grain Co.

Kankakee, Ill.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler have established a branch office in the Arcade Bldg. here, with Sidney Fisher as manager.

Peoria, Ill.—Lamson Bros. & Co. opened fine new quarters in the Jefferson Bldg. on July 1. Modern facilities and equipment have been installed.

Rutland, Ill.—S. L. (Ross) Gordinier, formerly at Pocahontas, assumed charge on July 1 of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here.—G.H.R.

Hillsdale, Ill.—Fire, believed to have started in a pile of corncobs, on July 10 did a damage estimated at \$35,000, four buildings being destroyed.

Paris, Ill.—W. E. Wade, of the Wade Grain & Feed Co., is constructing a three-story building to house his hammer mill equipment, heretofore located in the elevator.

Plymouth, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has sold its assets and is dissolving. J. D. McCutchan, manager of the elevator for the past three years, was the purchaser.

Harmon, Ill.—The office of the F. A. Grimes elevator has been provided with a new metal roof and the interior has been lined with Natural oak sheeting. Office has been painted.—G.H.R.

Andres (Peotone p. o.), Ill.—The Andres-Wilton Farmers Co. has installed a new 20-ton Howe Scale, having a 9x24 platform. Other improvements include installation of running water and toilet.—G.H.R.

Cullom, Ill.—Lightning rods have been installed on its south elevator by the Cullom Co-op. Grain Co., which is taking down its north elevator and will use the materials to build a coal elevator.—G.H.R.

Atwood, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has dismantled its gasoline engine power unit and substituted a roller-bearing 20-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, in the power house, completing the electrification of this plant.—G.H.R.

Akron (Edelstein p. o.), Ill.—S. C. Bartlett Co., head offices Freeport, Ill., has completed extensive improvements to its plant here. Building has been metal covered, new roofs provided, also minor interior adjustments made.—G.H.R.

Hammond, Ill.—L. Pittman and Carrier A. Livengood, owners of the Wabash Elvtr. here, have installed a 20-ton Howe scale, platform 8x34. This plant is leased to the Hammond Co-op. Co., with L. Pittman as manager.—G.H.R.

The Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n recently elected the following officers: Pres., R. K. Hammel, Trenton, Ill.; first vice-pres., Harold F. Pfeffer, Lebanon, Ill.; second vice-pres., J. L. Muentner, Nashville, Ill.; sec'y-treas., J. L. Grigg, Sparta, Ill. (re-elected).

Cushman (Sullivan p. o.), Ill.—C. W. Sexson has completed metal-cladding his elevator here, re-roofing same and making numerous minor repairs thruout his plant. Mr. Sexson acquired this property in August, 1936, the former owner being Paul R. Smith.—G.H.R.

Speer, Ill.—The Speer Elvtr. Co., Wm. Allen, mgr., has electrified its plant. A new metal roof has been put on the elevator, the driveway shed over the scale has been removed and other minor improvements made. It is planned to tear down the two old coalsheds.—G.H.R.

Manhattan, Ill.—Repairs being made to the Wabash Elvtr. by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. include new 15-ton Soweigh Scale, 9x22 platform, reroofing elevator with composition shingles, painting elevator and a new electric truck hoist. Mr. Lowrey is manager.—G.H.R.

Decatur, Ill.—Windows were broken, wire and transformer fuses damaged in the plant of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co., action of strikers and sympathizers, June 18.

Marseilles, Ill.—James Bruce, 70 years of age, former grain dealer at this point, died June 18 at his home in Lockport, where he has resided since 1915. In the early '90's Mr. Bruce established the present elevator on Main St., now owned by the Marseilles Grain & Supply Co., and retired in 1915.

Ridgway, Ill.—The Brinkley Bros. have sold their interest in the local elevator (operated as Brinkley Bros. & Hish for the past 10 years), to the succeeding partners, Edward Hish and son, John Edward. Mr. Hish desired the entire interest in the business that his son might become manager and partner.

Perdueville, Ill.—The electrification of this plant has been completed, after several weeks delay, account materials. The engine has been junked. Electric motors 7½-h.p., fully-enclosed, with Falk reductions, on head, operate the two legs, while a 2-h.p. operates compressor in basement on new Curtis 3x3½-inch compressor.—G. H. R.

Emden, Ill.—The old landmark elevator on the I. C. R. R. owned by W. W. Dewey & Sons, Inc., of Peoria, Ill. (formerly Smith-Hippen) was totally destroyed by fire June 30. Carelessness of workmen repairing the elevator to handle oats was believed the cause of the fire. Plant will not be rebuilt. Loss was covered by insurance.—G. H. R.

Lanton (Hammond p. o.), Ill.—The Hammond Co-op. Co. is installing a new 10-ton Soweigh Scale, platform 8x18. The tractor power has been removed and electric power substituted. One 7½-h.p., fully-enclosed motor has been installed in the cupola, to operate the leg. The company operates two elevators here, one under lease. L. Pittman is mgr.—G.H.R.

Stockland, Ill.—The Stockland Farmers Elvtr. Co. has torn down several of its old coal sheds and warehouses here and rebuilt a new combination coalshed warehouse 102x12x9 ft., one story, east of elevator, metal roof, concrete foundation. The old shed east of steel tanks has been torn down and rebuilt. All property is now in good physical condition.—G. H. R.

Union Station (R. R. No. 1, Emden), Ill.—The Union Grain & Lbr. Co. has just finished making repairs to its property on the Ill. Traction. A new Fairbanks 15-ton Scale has been added to the office and a new truck lift has been installed on the rebuilt driveway. The motor house, south of the elevator will be rebuilt after harvest. S. C. Carnahay is manager.—G. H. R.

Cutmer (p. o. Milford), Ill.—E. C. Sumner's elevator is undergoing extensive repairs. A new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale has been installed in the office, with platform 9x24 ft. and a new composition shingle roof has been placed on the office. A new McMillin type "B" Truck Hoist has been installed in the driveway. Vapor proof globes have been installed in the elevator.—G. H. R.

Champaign, Ill.—The Swift Co.'s plant has nearly been completed by the Jas. Stewart Corp. This is a soybean plant and will be equipped with a Randolph Grain Drier which will be installed next month. The drier is of the direct heat type and will operate on oil as fuel. It is electrically controlled and is equipped with all the latest features and will be ready to run on the coming crop.

Glenarm, Ill.—The elevator of the Glenarm Grain Co. (co-operative), burned about 2:30 p. m., June 19; loss, about \$11,000; some insurance was carried on building and contents. It was believed that sparks from a nearby cob burner might have started the fire. A small amount of corn and oats was stored in the elevator. The company will probably not rebuild until after harvest.

Kenney, Ill.—The Kenney Elvtr. Co., Inc., has completed revamping its Ill. Cent. elevator. New driveway approaches have been built, new driveway floor installed. New electric trucklift, new belts in all three legs, and a general reconditioning thruout. Last year this firm suffered a total loss to its Pennsylvania elevator, and same has not been rebuilt. This firm also operates elevators at Jenkins and Midland City.—G.H.R.

Wapella, Ill.—Leo and J. Russell Delaney, operating as the Delaney Grain & Lbr. Co., are reconditioning their newly acquired south elevator for bean storage. New sills, new driveway floor and new bin bottoms have been installed and other needed repairs made. This property was purchased last May from Harry Cline, of Clinton (formerly Cline & Woods). This leaves two competing firms operating four elevators.—G.H.R.

Springfield, Ill.—H. B. 390, 391, 392 (Wilson), passed by the 60th General Assembly, amend statutes against noxious weeds. An Illinois Commerce Commission bill passed on the last day of the session places intrastate contract trucks and buses under the jurisdiction of the commission along with the common carriers. All for hire motor vehicles operating within Illinois are placed under regulations described by the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce as arbitrary.

Edelstein, Ill.—Bert Potter, operator of both elevators here, has provided the east elevator with a new metal roof. A new scale platform is being installed, 9x34 feet, and the old truck-hoist platform is being moved several feet forward to care for longer truckloads. The hammer-beater-mill and power unit have been discontinued and junked. It is planned to revamp the west elevator (Johnson elevator) if crop conditions in this territory warrant.—G.H.R.

The well known elevator firm of Davis Bros. & Potter, operating elevators in Illinois and Iowa, has been dissolved and the elevators divided among the majority stockholders. E. W. Davis will operate the elevators at the following Illinois points under the name of the Davis Grain Co., Toulon, Smithshire, Ellis and Collison. Charles Potter will operate the elevators at LaRose, Camp Grove and Washburn, Ill. Fred M. Davis will take the Iowa elevators.

Kirkland, Ill.—We have installed an electric hoist for servicing the upper floor of our feed room, put in a one-ton mixer in place of the half-ton that was here, purchased a Plymouth pick-up, which our country feed salesman uses for sales, service and deliveries, and right now are having all buildings painted, two coats. We are at the close of our first six months of operation in the place of business that was operated for 23 years by George W. Banks & Son. Business conditions generally are good.—L. W. Colton, mgr., Kirkland Coal & Feed Co.

Brocton, Ill.—The W. C. Price interests in the Brocton Elvtr. Co. have been sold to I. N. Coolley, owner of two-thirds interest, ending a partnership of 27 years. The sale of the property settled a suit for dissolution of partnership filed June 8 by Mr. Price (reported in the Journals June 23) and also ended the receivership, appointed only a few days before the sale, to operate the business during the litigation. The nine elevators of the Brocton Co. in eastern Illinois will be merged with the three elevators of the Hume Elvtr. Co., which has been operated by Mr. Coolley independently, giving him an organization with a total storage capacity of 1,500,000 bus. Mr. Coolley will be assisted in the expanded enterprise by his sons, I. N. Coolley, Jr., and James M. Coolley. All employees of the combined elevators will be continued in their present capacities.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Board of Trade Fellowship Club held its annual outing at the Hillside Golf Club on June 11.

The Farm Credit Administration is reported to be selling 130 of the country grain elevators it took over from the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$4,500, a decline of \$150 from the previous price.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: David J. Bunnell, Orville W. Rowe, Charles R. Moeser, Herman L. Berg, C. T. Richardson, Joseph D. Hughes.

The directors of the Board of Trade at their meeting June 29 declared the following elevators to be regular: Keystone, Norris, Central "A", J. Rosenbaum "A" and "B," and Irondale.

The new brokerage firm of Fairman, Randall & Co. started business on July 1, to succeed the partnership formerly conducted under the name of Fairman, Perry & Co. The firm is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Francis L. Schreiner, owner of the Schreiner Grain Co., with offices in the Board of Trade Bldg., died July 6, following a short illness, from pneumonia. Mr. Schreiner at one time served as a director of the Board of Trade.

The Hales & Hunter Co.'s feed plant resumed operation on June 28 after being temporarily closed during labor negotiations. An agreement has been signed with the cereal workers' union. Other feed plants were negotiating with the union.

Harris, Burrows & Hicks announced on July 1 that Malcolm R. McAdoo had been admitted as a general partner. Mr. McAdoo has been a customers' man with the firm since 1929, and for many years has supervised the statistical department.

Earle W. English has been appointed chief accountant of the business conduct com'te of the Board of Trade. To accept this position he resigned as technical expert and adviser on securities margin regulations of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, D. C.

Owen B. Holloway, vice-pres. in charge of insurance of the Quaker Oats Co., retired on July 1, after a continuous association with the company and its predecessors for more than 56 years. Alden K. Thomas has also retired as assistant sec'y after 51 years with the company.

The first carload of Illinois-grown 1937 crop oats to arrive in Chicago was sold at public auction on the floor of the Board of Trade July 12 at 49c per bu., 7½c over the price of the July future at the time of sale. The car, which was consigned to Lamson Bros. & Co. by the Denver Co-op. Elevator Co. of Bowen, Ill., was graded No. 1 mixed, weight 35½ lbs. per bu., and was bot by Frank A. Jost of Daniel F. Rice & Co.

The closing 15 minutes of trading on the Chicago Board of Trade (1:00 to 1:15 p. m., Chicago time), was broadcast on July 8 over the basic network of Columbia Broadcasting System, east of Kansas City. The program was short-waved to England and re-broadcast there by the British Broadcasting Co. Pres. Kenneth S. Templeton broadcast special greetings to members of the Board of Trade in England. B. W. Snow, crop statistician, gave a short resume of current crop conditions.

President Kenneth S. Templeton, of the Chicago Board of Trade, on July 2, sold at public auction on the floor of the exchange the first carload of new Illinois grown wheat to arrive in this terminal market. The auction, which receives a custom of the 1890's on the Board of Trade, was of a consignment of 1,500 bus. from the Shellabarger Grain Products Co., Morrisonville, Ill., to E. W. Bailey & Co., veteran merchants of the Board of Trade. The shipment was sample grade red winter wheat, weighing 55.3 lbs. to the bu. and showing 17% moisture. It brought \$1.27 per bu., the price of the September futures contract at the time of sale, from Quaker Oats Co. Members of the Cash Grain Ass'n of the Chicago Board of Trade, according to W. H. McDonald, president, regarded the sale price as extremely satisfactory to the shipper considering the low grading of the consignment. It will be dried and used for chicken feed by Quaker Oats Co.

INDIANA

Hoagland, Ind.—Farmers Co-op. Co. recently installed a Sidney Electric Hoist and a large No. 8 Dust Collector.

Cynthiana, Ind.—A new electric dump and hoist were recently installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Bloomington, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has appointed Charles Lanning, of Veeders Bros., manager of its elevator.

Lewisville, Ind.—The Fay Whitton elevator recent installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—A 20-ton scale, with a 34x10-foot platform, has been installed in the new office of the E. H. Morris Elvtr.

South Wanatah (r.f.d. 2 Wanatah), Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. has installed electric lights, also a McMillin Electric Truck Lift.

Winchester, Ind.—P. E. Goodrich of Goodrich Bros. Co., has gone on a pleasure trip to Egypt and Jerusalem. He will come back.

Tab, Ind.—M. A. Current and H. P. Worden sold their elevator to John Sells. The Federal North Iowa Grain Co. has the elevator leased.—Fay R. Current.

Wabash, Ind.—The King Elvtr. Co. has rebuilt its driveway and installed a new truck scale. Both the driveway and the scale deck are of concrete.

Corunna, Ind.—The Corunna Elvtr., run by Bard Bros., operators of the Corunna Feed Mill, has been improved by installation of a new International F12 gasoline engine.

Berne, Ind.—Community Exchange has installed a Eureka Grain Cleaner with Buhler drive, and 33 foot 8x5 elevator recently purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

St. Bernice, Ind.—The Rudy Huston Grain Co. is erecting a 10,000-bu. elevator, to be electrically equipped and strictly up-to-date, replacing the company's fire loss of last summer.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Reveal interests of the former firm of Reveal & Beydler here, have been purchased by Earl Clark and the firm is now operating under the name of Clark & Beydler.

Mackey, Ind.—The feed mill operated by Joe Baker burned at 11:30 p. m., June 21; loss on contents estimated at \$2,500; very little insurance. The building was owned by Victor Lemme.

Richvalley, Ind.—The Richvalley Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill, a McMillin Electric Truck Lift, a new dump, new drags and other machinery to serve its trade on grinding.

Belshaw (r. f. d. Lowell), Ind.—The Belshaw Farmers & Gleaners Elvtr. Co. plans to reroof and iron-clad its elevator, and has started construction on an addition to its feed mill, to warehouse feeds and sidelines.

Monticello, Ind.—Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co. suffered a small loss by fire at its mill on June 15, the blaze being confined to a room on the fourth floor. This was the first fire at the mill since it was built 50 years ago.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are: Bowen Elvtr. Co., Crete; Haldeman-Baum Co., Akron; King Elvtr. Co., Wabash; Green Township Farm Bureau, Inc., Milligan; Jefferson Elvtr., Jefferson, and M. L. Vehon & Co., Chicago, Ill.

McGrawsville, Ind.—Ralph Overman has purchased the interest of the late Charles Sharp in the Sharp & Overman elevator here, and is now sole owner. Mr. Overman has been a partner in the elevator and lumber yard for many years. The purchase was made from the heirs of Mr. Sharp.

Decatur, Ind.—The Central Soya Co. is enlarging its soybean plant and is now getting ready to install its fourth Randolph Drier for the handling of its product. This drier will be equipped with steam coils made of copper and brass. The drier will also have the Randolph automatic steam control for regulating the flow of beans thru the drier.

Thomaston (Hanna p. o.), Ind.—Material is on the ground for construction of a new grain elevator by the Hamlet Grain & Feed Co., of Hamlet. This company bot the Hanna elevator at Bee Grove last winter, wrecked it and is using much of the material in construction of the new house here. The new elevator will have capacity of about 10,000 bus., will have a diesel engine to supply power, and be equipped with a corn sheller and modern machinery. A warehouse will be put up to handle sidelines.

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Four Generations have shipped their grain to Teasdale. Almost a century of efficient grain service.
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Urbana, Ind.—Geo. Tucker, manager of the Mutual Grain Co., accidentally broke his leg while unloading fencing from a truck. A roll of wire slipped as it was being lowered to the ground, rolled on his leg and broke it so badly that a special operation had to be performed to re-inforce the bone.

Kentland, Ind.—The Kentland Grain Co., as it was known for many years under the management of F. B. Starz and his predecessors, will be known as the Newton Grain Co., having recently passed to the ownership of a group of Benton County men, E. H. Stembel, of Oxford, one of the stockholders, being manager. The elevator is being overhauled, new drainage put in, the driveways lowered and widened, the elevator reroofed, the office and scale house raised and reroofed and the office interior decorated. Mr. Starz, who is 77 years of age, is retiring, after having been in the grain or milling business since he was 16.

Simpson (r. f. d. 4, Huntington), Ind.—The loss sustained by the Simpson Grain Co. in the burning of its elevator on June 20 (reported in the June 23 Journals) was estimated to be \$9,000; mostly covered by insurance. About 2,000 bus. of soybeans and shelled corn and elevator equipment were destroyed. A recently built garage and coal shed and some feed stored in a warehouse were saved. The present proprietors of the business are William and George Pasko. The company has already started construction of a new cribbed, iron-clad elevator and feed mill to replace the burned structure. The new elevator will have capacity for 10,000 bus. of grain, and will be fitted thruout with modern machinery, including a hammer mill and a feed mixer, motors and antifricition bearings.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Every member should immediately familiarize himself with the risk which he will assume upon his firm, if he does not elect to come under the Occupational Disease Law and take out a policy. Pamphlets explaining the provisions of this act were distributed at the convention. We have a few extra copies on hand which we will be glad to send upon request, while the supply lasts. This is a dangerous act, so do not delay in familiarizing yourself with it, then take such action as you believe best. The rate, I understand, is only \$5 for each \$10,000 payroll salaries. It is the writer's opinion that, for this nominal premium, you cannot afford to take a chance and not be protected with a policy. It is reported that some insurance companies are so far reluctant to take out policies under this new law. You can protect yourself probably thru the same firm with whom you are carrying your Workmen's Compensation protection.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Indianapolis, Ind.—H. B. 136, an act describing certain records to be kept by buyers of grain or seed, became effective on June 7. Penalties for violation, or non-compliance with the provisions of the act, will upon conviction carry a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100. Very briefly the provisions of this act require dealers to keep and maintain for a period of three years, the following: (a) The kind of grain or seed delivered or purchased. If it be corn, indicate whether white or yellow; (b) the date on which such grain or seed was delivered; (c) number of bus. of grain or seed purchased or delivered; (d) description of the vehicle in which the commodity was delivered, and a record of the license number of the motor vehicle, also the make of the truck; (e) the name of the vendor and the name of the producer of such grain or seed; (f) the name and address of the person to whom the money for the grain or seed purchased was paid. The law has some good points and it is to your protection to comply with the act in full.—Fred K. Sale.

IOWA

Beech, Ia.—An empty elevator, managed by Jack Lake, burned July 7; loss, \$5,000.

Ashton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., A. F. Umhoefer, manager, recently widened the driveway of its elevator.

Owasa, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new dump.—A. M. Vorhes, Lamson mgr. at Iowa Falls.

Kingsley, Ia.—The Bartlett Frazier Co.'s elevator at this point is being painted with aluminum paint.—A. G. T.

Walnut, Ia.—The elevator of the Farmers Supply Co. is being equipped with new 12-inch Atlas rubber covered belting.

Palm Grove, Ia.—Paul Greenfield, the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has joined the benedicts.—A. G. T.

Grundy Center, Ia.—New scales are being installed at the local Potgeter elevator. The scales are 9x34 feet and have a capacity of 20 tons.

Grand Junction, Ia.—Mike Krenz, about 45 years of age, single, manager of the D. Milligan Co.'s elevator, shot himself fatally, on June 21.

Sioux City, Ia.—S. P. Mason has resigned as manager of the Terminal Grain Corp. and will be succeeded by C. E. McDonald, an associate.

Boxholm, Ia.—The driveway of the Quaker Oats Co. plant here has been widened to facilitate the handling of larger trucks.—Art Torkelson.

Atlantic, Ia.—Resulting from a nearby grass fire, a warehouse of the Atlantic Mill & Warehouse Co. was slightly damaged by fire late last month.

Sac City, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has completed an addition to the east end of its downtown elevator, which will be used for clover hulling.

Cherokee, Ia.—Steele Bros. have purchased the old feed and flour mill in the southwest part of the city from Harry Swensen, and are remodeling it.

Badger, Ia.—A proposal to make a co-operative out of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Badger was voted down at the annual stockholders' meeting recently.

Whiting, Ia.—The South Side Elvtr. Co. has built concrete piers and new approaches to its elevator. Carl Streeter is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Wilbur Lowry, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was recently appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.—A. G. T.

Sulphur Springs, Ia.—The Hansen Grain & Coal Co. has taken over Davis Bros. & Potter's elevators here, effective July 1.—Hansen Grain & Coal Co., P. F. Brown, mgr.

Bondurant, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale, with a concrete deck, also a new office. The work was done by the Geo. Todd Const. Co.

Eldridge, Ia.—The Eldridge Co-op. Co. is painting its elevator and buildings with aluminum paint, which shows up at a good distance. Albert Hamann is the manager.—A. T.

Plainfield, Ia.—Stockholders of the Farmer Elvtr. Co. voted last month to re-organize as a co-operative and change the name of the company to the Plainfield Co-op. Ass'n.

Strawberry Point, Ia.—A new feed mill is under construction here, to be 55x100 feet and equipped with the very latest machinery. It will be operated as the Perrinjaquet Feed Mill.

Badger, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has finished covering both of its elevators with galvanized iron, making the plant entirely iron clad. The contract was let to the Geo. Todd Const. Co.

Eldridge, Ia.—Roland Thade, assistant manager of the Eldridge Co-op. Co., joined the benedict class June 23 when he married Miss Charlotte Glover. He still reports on time for meals.—A. G. T.

Ledyard, Ia.—The Garry Grain Co. is making general repairs on its elevator, improvements including a new leg equipped with high speed Calumet Cups. Material is being supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Earlham, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently put in a new feed house door which speeds up deliveries. It also built a platform extending out from the main office. S. Strong is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Rockwell City, Ia.—The Rockwell City Elvtr. has placed an order with Jimmy Harders of R. R. Howell & Co. for a new 72-inch Winter Pneumatic Truck Lift and a Westinghouse Duplex Motor driven compressor.

Onawa, Ia.—Mrs. Mark Murphy, wife of Mark Murphy, manager of the I. C. Elvtr. Co. here, is recuperating from a serious operation at Rochester, Minn., and expected to return to her home early in July.—A. G. T.

Fred M. Davis is now operating the Iowa elevators formerly operated by Davis Bros. & Potter, which firm has been dissolved. The houses are located at the following towns: Weston, Manson, Sulphur Springs, Pioneer and Denhart

Walcott, Ia.—William Kronenberg, 53, well known grain dealer and merchant of Walcott, died June 27 at his home here. He entered the employ of Stockdale & Maack Grain Co., of Walcott, in 1907, and became a member of the firm in 1930.

Farnhamville, Ia.—While repairing a motor at the Babcock Milling Co.'s feed mill, owned by himself and his brother, Wayne, Dwight Babcock, 25 years old, was electrocuted. The fact that he was wet with perspiration at the time, was partly responsible for the tragedy.

Pocahontas, Ia.—Wm. Eich was recently appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, to relieve Perry Pearson, resigned, who accepted a similar position with Cargill, Inc., at West View, Pocahontas p. o. The change became effective July 1.—Art Torkelson.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The 2,000,000-bu. Hynes Elvtr. has been leased from the Burlington Railroad by the Bartlett Frazier Co. and will hereafter be known as the Bartlett Frazier Elvtr., and will be operated under a federal warehouse license. Charles Walker will continue as superintendent.

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Akron, Ia.—The Ross Grain Co. is building a new corn crib north of the elevator. Capacity will be about 7,000 bus.—A. G. T.

Clarion, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed its new office, which is up to date in every respect, with heating plant and lavatory in the basement. Larger scales have replaced the old ones, and new cement approaches and sidewalks have been constructed.

Des Moines, Ia.—Ron Kennedy, the full-time secretary of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, is getting settled in his new position and announces group meetings will be held next month. His appeal to the trade for suggestions will enlist the support of every dealer interested in improved conditions.

State Center, Ia.—Goodman & Mead have started construction of a 56x18-foot, one-story, hollow brick building to be erected over a half basement on a lot adjoining their elevator. The front part of the building will be arranged for rental for commercial purposes and the rest will be used as a warehouse for the firm's grain and coal business.

The following Iowa elevators are being equipped with Bender Heavy Duty Worm Gear type overhead lifts: Clemons, Clemons Grain & Lbr. Co.; Council Bluffs, Council Bluffs Seed Co.; Bennett, Buttolph Grain Co.; Ames, Ames Reliable Products Co.; Gilmore City, C. W. Edgington Lbr. Co.; Kinross, R. A. Fischer; Rhodes, Rhodes Lbr. Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—Fire, said to have been caused by friction on a slipping conveyor belt, caused damage estimated to be approximately \$10,000 to the elevator of Sargent & Co., at about 5 p. m., June 28. Much of the damage was caused by water soaking several carloads of corn, wheat and oats stored in the elevator.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

West View (Pocahontas p. o.), Ia.—The Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. has relinquished its lease on the elevator here, which is now under lease to Cargill, Inc. Perry Pearson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Pocahontas for the past eight years, is the manager. Ross Gordinier, former manager here, has been transferred by the Federal-North Iowa Co. to Rutland, Ill.

Boxholm, Ia.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been improved by new floors being laid and veneering the walls. New driveway doors have also been put on. Harold Lindberg, who has been second man at the Stratford Grain & Supply Co., at Stratford, was recently appointed manager to succeed Wilbur Lowry, who resigned to accept a similar position at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Eagle Grove. The change will be made in the very near future.—Art Torkelson.

Burlington, Ia.—The C. B. & Q. Railroad Co. is installing a Randolph Grain Drier in its elevator here, replacing a steam drier, so as to increase the capacity of its drying. The drier has already been shipped and will be installed and ready for the coming crop. The drier will be equipped with an oil burner and swinging discharges with a motorized speed regulator and eccentric for varying the flow of grain thru the drier. This is the latest model Randolph Drier and will enable the operators to handle any kind of grain and regulate the moisture content to suit their requirements without batch drying. This elevator is operated by Bartlett-Frazier Co.

KANSAS

Sabetha, Kan.—A 15-ton truck scale and a truck lift have been added to the equipment of the A. D. Robinson Grain Co.'s elevator.

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Kiro (Silver Lake p. o.), Kan.—Emmett Berry has built a new elevator here.

Highland, Kan.—A new truck dump was recently installed by the Derrick Grain Co.

Emmons (Washington p. o.), Kan.—K. R. Huyck is buying the elevator at this point.

Sedgwick, Kan.—H. E. Hickerson has installed two 11,700-bu. steel storage tanks at his elevator.

Beloit, Kan.—The Dockstader-Thierolf Grain Co. has installed a larger scale, replacing the old one.

Cherryvale, Kan.—The N. Sauer Milling Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on June 28.

Waldo, Kan.—The Osborne County Farmers Union recently added a Boss Carloader to its equipment.

Kirwin, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Co. has installed a new Hall Signaling Distributor in its plant.

Chanute, Kan.—A new 12-inch 5-ply Atlas rubber covered elevator belt is being installed by the Chanute Grain Co.

Phillipsburg, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co. has leased the Bandt Elvtr. and placed Mr. Hoff, of St. Francis, Kan., in charge.

Gypsum City, Kan.—Fire of undetermined origin damaged the granary and stock of the Teichgraber Milling Co. on June 16.

Troy, Kan.—Harry Davis has had a new foundation put under his elevator and the driveway widened. He operates as the Troy Grain & Fuel Co.

Girard, Kan.—W. M. Reckeway has improved his elevator equipment by the installation of a heavy duty worm gear type Bender Overhead lift.

Smith Center, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co. has installed a new Hall Signaling Distributor in its plant. Ben Munson & Sons had the contract.

Phillipsburg, Kan.—Clarence Bandt, of the Bandt Elvtr. Co., has lost both feet as the result of freezing and is retiring from the grain business.

Ellinwood, Kan.—The plant of the old Farmers Mill has been leased by the Southwest Grain Co., which will utilize it for handling wheat after repairs are completed.

Palco, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. has installed a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with concrete deck 22x9 feet, Ben Munson & Sons making the installation.

Partridge, Kan.—D. A. Waite is now with the Davis Grain Co. at this point, coming from Abbyville, Kan., where he managed the elevator of the Midwest Grain Co. for 13 years.

Moray, Kan.—Repairs have been made at the Moray Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, consisting of a new foundation for the receiving scale and adding four feet to the length of the platform.

Lebanon, Kan.—The Robinson Elevator Co. has had Ben Munson & Sons install a new 3,000-bu. leg, 5-ply belt, 11x6 V cups, Ehrsam Head Drive, new spouting and distributor in its local elevator.

Abbyville, Kan.—Elmer B. Zerger is the new manager of the Midwest Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding D. A. Waite, manager for the last 13 years, who resigned recently to take a position at Partridge, Kan.

Jetmore, Kan.—Clarence Laird has sold his elevator and grain business here to W. D. Sinclair, and will seek a location elsewhere. For the past four years Mr. Laird has represented Hodgeman County in the legislature.

Galva, Kan.—H. C. Rice has bot the Clay-Leahy Grain Co.'s elevator here and will do business under the name of the H. C. Rice Grain Co. For the past year Mr. Rice has been grain buyer for the Lee Miller Grain Co., of McPherson, Kan.

The following Kansas plants sustained damage by wind recently: Voda, Robinson Elvtr. Co.; Belle Plaine, Hunter Milling Co.; Newton, E. R. Sanner; Peck, Hunter Milling Co.; Riverdale, Hunter Milling Co.; Riverdale, S. P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

Topeka, Kan.—L. F. Dougan has established the Dougan Grain Co. and opened offices in the National Bank of Topeka Bldg. Mr. Dougan at one time was active in the grain trade, with a line of elevators over the state. L. C. Grubb is in charge of the new firm, which will buy and sell grain.

Smith Center, Kan.—The new plant of the Smith Center Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. is a fine, cribbed, 60,000-bu. elevator with feed room and equipped with individual motors. The Van Ness Const. Co. was the builder of the plant, which was described in detail in the Mar. 10 Journals.

Because of the transient character of persons who sell at retail from other than stores regularly established and carrying a stock of goods on hand at all times in Kansas from which sales may be made at retail, such persons may be required, as a condition of their obtaining a registration certificate, to post with the sales tax commission a suitable bond payable to the state of Kansas, conditioned upon their full compliance with the provisions of the act and their accounting to the commission for all moneys due thereunder. All transient sellers must report their sales to the commission and pay the taxes thereon within the time specified in the act and in accordance with the regulations that apply to others selling at retail in this state, and in default thereof said bond shall be forfeited. These individuals must display their registration certificates whenever requested to do so.

Dodge City, Kan.—Recent rulings of the sales tax commission of interest to grain dealers are the following: No tax attaches to the sale of tangible personal property to relief clients on orders issued by the county, provided that the charge therefor is made directly to the county. In such cases the sale of the property is a sale to a governmental unit operating in a governmental capacity. The merchant making sales on these orders should secure an exemption certificate from the county. An official schedule designed to permit the retailer to pass on to the consumer the exact 2% tax on cash sales, or an amount equal as nearly as practicable to the average equivalent thereof, has been authorized by the commission and has been made available to all retailers. No other schedule or bracket for passing on the tax on cash sales has been authorized. The use by any retailer of an unauthorized bracket or schedule may subject the retailer to the penalties of the law.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Dodge City, Kan.—Since June 15 applications have been received from the following for membership in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n: Consolidated Flour Mills, Wichita; M. A. Keith, Hutchinson; Rector Bros, Feed Store, Arkansas City; Woodard Grain Co., Maize; Andale Far. Elvtr. Co., Andale; Burns Far. Co-op. Union, Burns; Kellogg Bros, Feed & Seed, Wichita; Ray Senter, Clearwater; McEwen Produce, Arkansas City; Geuda Grain Co., Geuda Springs; Hackney Far. Un. Co-op. Ass'n, Hackney; Phillips Feed Mills, Winfield; Coffey-Sickles Grain Co., New Salem; Kellogg Far. Un. Co-op. Ass'n, Kellogg; Tyler Co-op. Co., Tyler; J. A. Armour, Bentley; Wilson Grain Co., Waldron; Earl B. Baker Grain Co., Attica; R. D. Ely Grain, Attica; E. C. Johnson, Hayter; Schnackenberg & Stark, Ferguson; Chester E. Harris, Burden; Haverhill Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Haverhill; Sizemore's Feeders Serv. & Sup., Wichita; Brown's Produce & Feed Store, Howard; Arnold & Colyer Grain Co., Severy; Benedict Grain & Seed Co., Chanute; Moore & Meats, Le Roy; W. E. Doud Seed Co., Eureka; Wilson & Son, La Harpe; Geo. E. Hull Feed Store, Eureka; Davis Grain Co., Partridge; Chas. Burlie, Hinton; L. E. Hutchinson, Strawn; J. D. Collins Elvtr., Plymouth; Fort Scott Elvtr. Mills, Fort Scott; Sanderson Grain Co., Bentley; Bayard Grain Co., Bayard; Ross Seed Co., Wichita; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Macksville; Lehigh Milling Co., Lehigh; Peabody Co-op. Eq. Exch., Peabody.

COUNTRY RUN WHEAT

E. M. ROGERS COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

BROKERAGE & COMMISSION

MEMBERS

Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange
Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.
Pan Handle Grain Dealers Ass'n.

KENTUCKY

Lebanon, Ky.—Haydon Mill & Grain Co. sustained damage by wind June 21.

Louisville, Ky.—The Falls City Brewing Co. is installing a new Hall Signaling Distributor in its plant.

Bardstown, Ky.—Bardstown Milling Co. has installed two 9x5 elevators and a manlift, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Elkton, Ky.—T. D. Adams has purchased the milling property, including all equipment, of the Standard Milling Co., formerly operated as a partnership. The property was bot at a master commissioner's sale at the court house door here.

MARYLAND

Kennedyville, Md.—H. S. Jewell recently installed a Boss Carloader.

MICHIGAN

Pewamo, Mich.—The property of the Pewamo Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire of unknown cause late in May.

Pigeon, Mich.—Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n has installed five C. I. Elevator boots recently purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Middleton, Mich.—The Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co., whose elevator at this point burned in June, as reported in the Journals' last number, will rebuild.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Edgar Vanderlop, an engineer at the Kellogg Co.'s plant, died June 13 from injuries received in an explosion in the company's gas engineering plant.

Milan, Mich.—Because of ill-health, Milo Fulcher has retired from the partnership in the Fulcher & Lee Elvtr. Co., and Mr. Lee will continue the business under the name of the Lee Elvtr. Co.

Argentine (Linden p. o.), Mich.—The Wolcott Milling Co., of Fenton, Mich., has purchased the old mill property here, which they will reconstruct and equip with modern machinery. A new community house is to be built in Fenton where the Wolcott mill now stands.

Michigan plants damaged by wind recently were as follows: Addison Flouring Mill; Brooklyn, Brooklyn Co-op. Co.; Brooklyn, Hart & Howell Co.; East LeRoy, Daniel S. and Ruby J. Case; Mulliken, Mulliken Farmers Elvtr. Co., Inc.; Pewamo, Pewamo Elvtr. Co.; Quincy, McKenzie Milling Co.; Augusta, Knappen Co.

Clarksville, Mich.—The report that the Clarksville Co-op. elevator burned late in May, as stated in the daily press, was wrong. It was the co-op. creamery that burned. J. Roy Smith, present owner of the former Clarksville Co-op. Co.'s elevator, writes: "I purchased the elevator from the bank, and have set it up as Smith's Elvtr., which is doing exceptionally well."

MINNESOTA

Glenwood, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new feed mixer.

Stewart, Minn.—T. C. Mahoney's elevator was damaged by wind last month.

Raymond, Minn.—A new rubber bucket belt is being installed in the Raymond Elvtr.

Springfield, Minn.—T. E. Hier & Son are installing a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift.

Eden Valley, Minn.—A corn sheller has been added to the equipment of Ben Garding's elevator.

Morton, Minn.—The Morton Feed Mill has been opened under the new management of Aaron Wendt.

Pine River, Minn.—A cracked corn separator and grader has been installed in the plant of Ernest Lundin.

Hendricks, Minn.—Repairs recently made at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator included a new scale.

Utica, Minn.—The Terminal Produce Co. is installing a new 15-ton Soweigh heavy duty motor truck dump scale.

Lucan, Minn.—Hans L. Jensen, 56 years of age, owner of the Lucan Grain & Fuel Co. was killed in an automobile accident.

Hastings, Minn.—A new truck dump, a corn sheller and a corn drag have been installed at the plant of the Hastings Malting Co.

Lake Crystal, Minn.—A 1-ton batch mixer was recently installed by Floyd Seppman.

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is increasing its elevating capacity with the installation of 320 10x5 high speed Calumet Buckets.

Truman, Minn.—Dewar Anderson, of Aberdeen, S. D., has taken possession of the Truman Flour & Feed Mill which he purchased from Ed Ziellmer.

Grove City, Minn.—The Grove City Market Elvtr. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new Strong-Scott Head Drive and leg equipment in its elevator here.

Lake Crystal, Minn.—An explosion of a kerosene stove in the office in Elvtr. No. 1 of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. caused slight damage to the property on June 12.

Henderson, Minn.—The Henderson Grain Co.'s elevator and feed mill has been improved by the installation of electric motors for power. Frank Brandner is the proprietor.

Garden City, Minn.—A new high speed leg, equipped with Atlas rubber covered belting and Calumet buckets, is being installed by Hubbard & Palmer in their elevator.

Perham, Minn.—The Drahmann sisters have sold their mill property, known as the Perham Mill, to the McCabe Grain Co., of Minneapolis, which will erect an elevator here.

Appleton, Minn.—The Christianson Independent Elvtr. is installing an Oglesby Hoist. The work is being done by Solom & Perkins, material purchased thru L. H. Jacobson.

Ashby, Minn.—Ashby Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Ole Torggrimson, Oscar Helle, A. E. Fuglie, Joseph A. Balgaard, O. E. Otteson.

Green Valley, Minn.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. is improving its plant with the installation of a Clow-Winter Direct-Connected Geared Head Drive and 7½-h.p. Fairbanks Motor.

Lakefield, Minn.—Improvements recently made at the coal elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. operators of a grain elevator also, cost \$1,500, and included complete overhauling and repairing.

Oslo, Minn.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Oscar Oseth, Anton Enge, J. T. Imsdahl, Hjalmer Nelson, B. A. Eggen, Gust W. Nelson and H. H. Francisco.

St. James, Minn.—A new leg is being installed at the St. Anthony Elvtr. and the roof over the scales is being extended. A new testing room and coal display room have been built as an addition to the office.

Becker, Minn.—Knutson & Gongoll are making extensive improvements at the grain elevator in Becker. New planking will replace the flooring in the driveway and a high powered truck dump will be installed.

Maynard, Minn.—A. T. McNab, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for 16 years, has resigned and has purchased the elevator at Minnesota Falls. Omar Fundingsland, of Climax, will take over the management of the Maynard Farmers Elevator.

Ortonville, Minn.—Henry Svien, of Sacred Heart, Minn., has been appointed manager of the Ortonville Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding the late P. B. Greenfield. Mr. Svien for the past few years has been manager of an elevator at Hendricks.

Buffalo, Minn.—Cargill, Inc., has taken over the Great Eastern elevator on Ganson St. and will improve the elevator, which was leased from Buffalo Elvtrs., Inc. For several years the elevator had been operated by the Superior Elevator & Forwarding Corp.

Red Wing, Minn.—The Farm Service Stores, Inc., local plant has been sold to General Mills. The business will continue to be known as the Farm Service Stores, but now becomes a part of General Mills. K. R. Seiler will continue as manager of the Red Wing branch.

Chatham, Minn.—The elevator belonging to the Hallock Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at this point will be raised three feet. The entire plant will be respoated, re-roofed and a complete new foundation will be put in, along with other miscellaneous repairs. This work will be done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Heron Lake, Minn.—A new and larger scale has been installed at the St. John & Son elevator, to facilitate the handling of larger trucks and heavier loads. The new scale has a 10-ton capacity. Other work is being done at the elevator, including repairs to some of the bins and to the warehouse nearby.

Hayfield, Minn.—The old Sunwall Independent Elvtr. Co.'s elevator property, which has been operated under lease by the Farmers Wholesale Co. for some time, will in the future be operated by the Becher-Barrett-Lockerby Co., of Minneapolis. Gus Bakke, formerly of Storden, Minn., is the new manager in charge of the elevator.

Madison, Minn.—I have sold my plant to Frank Shepherd, of West Fargo, N. D., effective June 30. Mr. Shepherd will be unable to be here before Sept. 1, so I will run the elevator for him until that time or possibly Oct. 1. The plan is to paint and re-side the elevator as soon as possible and make other needed improvements. —L. H. Jacobson.

Madison, Minn.—The Madison Grain Co. is doing considerable remodeling and repairing. New Calumet Buckets, replanking the drive, a new drive in the head, a new feed and seed storage plant and a repaint job. The work is being done by R. W. Oglesby, and the painting by Walter Johnson. Material was purchased thru L. H. Jacobson.

Fairmont, Minn.—George Winzenburg, veteran Fairmont grain man, has purchased the two elevators on the Milwaukee right-of-way, owned by McCarthy Bros. McCarthy Bros. bot the elevators about two months ago from Cargill, Inc., which had the elevators under lease. Since then the elevators have been closed. The purchase also included the coal sheds belonging to the elevators. Mr. Winzenburg will repair, clean and improve both elevators.

Evan, Minn.—An extensive remodeling program is being carried out by the Evan Grain Co. Improvements include a new leg equipped with Howell boot and head, Atlas rubber elevator belting and Calumet high speed buckets. A Howell type HS direct connected geared head drive and Fairbanks motor are being installed to operate the leg. A Howell distributing system will be placed in the cupola, and the driveway will be equipped with a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift.

St. Paul, Minn.—A chain store tax measure has been passed by the Minnesota House and has gone to the Senate, by the provisions of which a maximum per store tax of \$350 would be levied for chains including 275 or more stores, whether within or without the state. The levy begins at \$10 per store on chains of 10 or less and is graduated from that on up to the maximum figure. While the present chain store tax exempts chains dealing in grain, fuel, lumber and gasoline and oil, the bill passed by the house makes no exemptions.

Lanesboro, Minn.—The new elevator being erected here for the Northern Field Seed Co., of Winona, will be of cribbed construction, with a capacity of 20,000 bus. and electrically operated. The leg will be equipped with Atlas rubber elevator belt and Calumet buckets, and will be driven by a 5-h.p. motor operating thru a Howell direct-connected geared head drive. In the driveway will be installed a 15-ton motor truck dump scale with steel grating, and a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift. A Howell distributing system will deliver the grain to the various bins, or to cars. When completed, the plant will be ideally equipped for the rapid and efficient handling of seed grains. All machinery is being supplied by R. R. Howell & Co., and Seidlitz-Schwab Co. has the contract.

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DULUTH LETTER

B. C. Church, active in grain and milling circles in this city years ago, and president of the Duluth Board of Trade in 1895, died in a Los Angeles, Cal., hospital on June 18. His age was about 80.

A Canadian freighter recently arrived here with a 1,000,000-lb. cargo of Irish binding twine. The twine came from Belfast, and enroute to South Dakota under consignment to a bank in that state. The product was duty free and is for harvesting purposes.—F.G.C.

A. D. Thomson & Co., the oldest grain operators at the Head-of-the-Lakes, and lessee of our largest storage plant are retiring from active business the end of this month. The lease of the elevator and office quarters in the Board of Trade building are being relinquished. The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. will take over the elevator plant as operators and offices and staff of the retiring company about Aug. 1.—F.G.C.

A 100,000-bu. cargo of Argentine corn arrived and unloaded here last week for transshipment by rail to an Iowa point. Receipts in this market from country points have picked up. Arrivals have been mostly spring wheat, other grains still continuing small. Receipts for June totaled 1,649,421 bus. as against 4,816,876 in the same time last year. Shipments ran 3,577,807 bus. last month and 5,253,768, a year ago. Elevator stocks are down to 2,007,000 bus., the lowest recorded in years. At this time last year local houses held 12,813,000 bus.—F.G.C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

M. E. Coffey, well known traveling grain man, recently became associated with the L. S. Hatch Grain Co., this city.

Lightning struck the property of the Russell Miller Milling Co. at 3 p. m. on June 12, with ensuing fire doing considerable damage.

P. B. Hicks has joined the grain department of the International Milling Co. here, coming from Winnipeg, Man., where he was manager of the grain department of Robin Hood Mills, Ltd.

The Board of Grain Appeals at Minneapolis and the Board of Grain Appeals at Duluth met in joint session July 10, in the Flour Exchange Bldg., this city, to establish Minnesota grades for the 1937-38 crop year on all grains, flax, buckwheat, seeds and soybeans, subject to state inspection.

MISSOURI

South West City, Mo.—A grain elevator is being built here by Bee Cooper, of this city.

Oak Grove, Mo.—The Oak Grove Grain Co. has added a Boss Carloader to its elevator equipment.

O'Fallon, Mo.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n recently installed a Boss Carloader at its elevator.

Pleasant Hill, Mo.—The Moundridge Milling Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Ash Grove, Mo.—The Ash Grove Farmers Exchange has installed a heavy duty worm gear type Bender Overhead Lift.

Pierce City, Mo.—Frank Hines has put a new floor in his elevator driveway and is installing a new and larger grill to accommodate large trucks.

Bonne Terre, Mo.—The Moran Bros. Milling Co. is rebuilding its plant destroyed by fire last November, the new structure to be 32x65 feet, four stories high.

Phelps City, Mo.—Lee Egbert, connected with the Good Seed & Grain Co., at Hamburg, Ia., for the last 16 years, has purchased an elevator here. He will have associated with him in the business his two sons, Francis and Glenn. In addition to buying grain, the new company will handle feeds, seed and coal.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

A. J. Plummer, chief grain inspector for Kansas, recently spent a few days in a Hutchinson hospital, but has recovered.

Due to the press of personal business, J. B. Hopper has resigned as Missouri grain and warehouse commissioner, effective July 1, and James T. Bradshaw, of Kansas City, has been named to succeed him.

At a meeting of millers held in this city June 25, plans were laid for the incorporation of the Missouri Millers Ass'n under the laws of this state and the inauguration of a program of activities.

Notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, elevators and mills of this city are not having any labor difficulties. Terminal elevators have entered into an agreement with employees, readjusting wages and working hours and establishing unions of the workers in the A. F. of L.

The recently formed Kansas City Chapter of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents of North America has elected the following officers: Pres., T. C. Manning; vice-pres., C. F. Peterson; sec'y-treas., R. E. Brown. Directors are: H. C. Hixon, Robert Winery, Harry Armstrong, E. I. Odell and Thomas J. Emmert.

New members of the Kansas City Board of Trade include Fritz Hirschmann, of the Uhlmann Grain Co., on transfer from L. W. Sanford, formerly with the same company here and now in charge of the Enid Terminal Elvtr., leased by the Uhlmann interests (as reported in the May 26 Journals); Carlos Falk, of the Bunge North American Grain Corp., of New York, on transfer from N. E. Carpenter; L. A. Laybourn, on transfer from the late Frank G. Crowell, and B. E. Orr.

N. F. Noland, until recently with the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., has bot a substantial interest in the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., of which he is now president. Harry G. Gamage is vice-pres., and Barney J. O'Dowd, who has just resigned from the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., is second vice-pres., in charge of the company's coarse grain business. Harry A. Larkin is sec'y and treas. The lease on the 1,400,000-bu. Kansas City Southern Elvtr., which the company has operated for years, has been renewed.

Kansas City grain market quotations are broadcast daily from various stations as follows: KXBY, Kansas City, 8:30 and 9:45 a. m. and 12:15 p. m.; KFBI, Salina-Abilene, Kan., 8:35 and 11:20 a. m. and 12:20 p. m.; KSAL, Salina, Kan., 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. (Saturday 11 a. m.); KFEQ, St. Joseph, Mo., 8:30, 9:30 and 11 a. m. and 12:10 and 2:10 p. m.; WAAM, Omaha, 8:30, 9:30, 10:15 and 11:15 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. (Saturday 11 a. m.); KGNO, Dodge City, Kan., 8:45, 10:15 and 11:55 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.; KFH, Wichita, Kan., 8:30, 10 and 11:30 a. m. and 12:22 p. m. (Saturday 11:10 a. m.).

ST. LOUIS LETTER

St. Louis, Mo.—The 500,000-bu. Brooklyn St. Elvtr. has been leased by the Farmers National Grain Corp., and John M. Hawkins retained as superintendent.

A blowout of one of his automobile tires caused his auto to swerve into a telephone pole, seriously injuring John Hawkins, superintendent of the Brooklyn St. Elvtr., on June 26. He suffered a possible skull fracture and internal injuries.

The many friends of Tilghman ("Tillie") F. Bryant, with the Checkerboard Elvtr. Co. and associated with the grain trade for over 40 years, will be sorry to learn that he is in St. Johns Hospital, this city, suffering from a serious throat trouble.

Samuel A. Whitehead, a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange for 47 years, died June 16, at his home in Kimmswick, Mo., at the age of 77 years. Mr. Whitehead was president of the Nanson Commission Co., but due to poor health was able to give only part of his time to business during the past year. A large delegation from the St. Louis Merchants Exchange attended the funeral, which was held in the same church in which Mr. Whitehead was married 52 years before.

MONTANA

Havre, Mont.—A cracked corn separator has been installed by the International Elvtr. Co. in its local elevator.

Valier, Mont.—The new alfalfa plant of Cargill, Inc., has been provided with a hammer mill operated by a 75-h.p. motor.

Forsyth, Mont.—Joe Jentges, who has been manager of the local elevator of the International Elvtr. Co. for the past 10 years, left July 1 for Billings, Mont., where he will manage a new feed plant.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Valier, Mont.—C. W. Bruce, manager of the local elevator of Cargill, Inc., for a number of years, has resigned and gone to North Dakota and has been succeeded here by George Hayes, an elevator man from Glenburn, N. D.

Billings, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has appointed Joe Jentges, formerly of Forsyth, Mont., manager of its new feed plant, which has been under construction by the Hogenson Const. Co. for several months. The new 25,000-bu. elevator and feed plant was described in detail in the Apr. 14 Journals.

NEBRASKA

Fairbury, Neb.—We may do a little remodeling here, if we get a corn crop.—Fairbury Mills Co.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—The Mead Co. is installing a Howell Duplex Safety Manlift in its elevator.

Daykin, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new truck lift at its south elevator.

Omaha, Neb.—Charles W. Adams has become associated with the Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., grain merchants of this city.

Lanham, Neb.—W. C. Wieters recently purchased a heavy duty worm gear type Bender Overhead lift for his elevator.

Chester, Neb.—The Citizens Lbr. & Supply Co. is installing a heavy duty worm gear type Bender Overhead lift at its elevator.

Pawnee City, Neb.—Joe Brown has installed new 15-ton scales, having a 22-foot platform, at his elevator, also a new truck lift.

Hildreth, Neb.—The west elevator here has been leased by Sam Beadle, of Wilcox, and is now doing business, with John Schepler as manager.

DuBois, Neb.—The Hilt Elvtr. Co. has raised the height of its elevator about 12 feet, and has lowered the driveway for the better accommodation of trucks.

Osmond, Neb.—The Coleson-Holmquist Co., of Wausa, Neb., is equipping its local house with a new Atlas rubber covered elevator belt and high speed buckets.

Ashland, Neb.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. is replacing its Spur Gear type Bender Lift with one of the new heavy duty Worm Gear type Bender machines.

Fremont, Neb.—The 1,250,000-bu. elevator here, known locally as the old Nye-Schneider-Fowler elevator, has been leased to the Updike Grain Corp., which will operate it.

Thompson, Neb.—The D. L. Grain Co. has purchased the Hansmire elevator here, which will be managed by Ellis Conn. New scales and other machinery have been installed.

Martland, Neb.—Fred Worthington has leased his elevator here to B. C. Christopher & Co. for a year. Mr. Worthington will continue to manage the elevator, which has a capacity of 40,000 bu.

Nebraska City, Neb.—At a meeting of the Southeast Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, held here the evening of June 25, and attended by about 75 grain dealers. Guy Jones, of Eagle, was elected pres.

Milburn, Neb.—Farmers' Union Co-op. Ass'n, incorporated, capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: E. R. Kilpatrick, W. E. Thomas, Harley Hughes, Walter Daily, Ed Reynolds, Quintin Vose and L. G. Butcher.

Potter, Neb.—The west elevator has opened under the ownership of Chas. N. Deaver, with Fred W. Vaughan as manager. The business will be known as Potter Grain. Mr. Deavers bot it from the government.

McCook, Neb.—Grain dealers and representatives numbering 54 attended a regional meeting here on the evening of June 23. Following dinner, discussion of matters of general importance to grain men made up the program.

Verdon, Neb.—The Falls City Grain & Coal Co., M. M. Hendricks manager, has overhauled its local elevator and added some new machinery.

Omaha, Neb.—Over 350 elevator owners and operators attended the grain grading school held at the Grain Exchange Bldg. on June 27, sponsored by the Omaha Grain Exchange. The meeting was considered a great success.

Du Bois, Neb.—Herb Westerman, 44, manager of the Farmers Union elevator for 14 years, died June 20 in a hospital in Pawnee City, as the result of injuries received when he was caught in a lineshaft at the elevator. He is survived by his widow and two children.

Tangeman (Talmage p. o.), Neb.—A. B. Wilson, Nebraska City grain dealer, has leased the elevator here from the Farmers Union Ass'n. It has a capacity of 30,000 bu. The Wilson organization now has 11 elevators under its management, with a total storage capacity of 150,000 bu.

Bloomfield, Neb.—The Bloomfield Roller Mills burned June 23, loss, estimated to be about \$25,000. The mill, used as a grain elevator, ceased operations about 12 years ago. The mill was owned at one time by L. M. Caya, of Sioux City, Ia., but was sold recently for taxes to a Minneapolis concern.

Hastings, Neb.—Plans are being made to improve the Nebraska Consolidated Mills here at a cost of \$50,000. The building program will include a new elevator, dock, storage room and molasses plant. It is the plan of the company to double the output of the concern from 250 to 500 barrels of flour a day.

Gering, Neb.—John J. Jirdon, of Morrill, will construct a \$50,000 mill for production of stock feeds at the site of the present Lexington Mill in Gering, which he recently purchased. The Western Engineering Co. has been awarded the contract. Work is expected to be completed about the middle of September.

Valparaiso, Neb.—Eugene L. Tredway, owner of the new Oak Creek Valley Grain Co., held open house, on July 3, at his elevator, which has been completely remodeled and improved, ready for the new crop. The driveway was enlarged, a 30-ton scale installed, a new roof put on the cupola and other repairs made.

Omaha, Neb.—Bartlett Frazier Co., having leased from the C. B. & Q. R. R. the federally licensed 2,000,000-bu. elevator at Council Bluffs, Ia., formerly operated by the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co., has placed John G. Oertel, manager for almost 20 years at the company's Burlington, Ia., office, in charge of the business here, with offices in the Omaha Grain Exchange Bldg. L. W. Hoffman, for many years associated with Bartlett Frazier Co. at Omaha, is assistant manager. Charles F. Walker, who for many years has been superintendent for the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co., will continue in that capacity for Bartlett Frazier Co. The elevator will hereafter be known as the Bartlett Frazier Elvtr.

NEW ENGLAND

East Pepperell, Mass.—Pepperell Cereal Products Co., incorporated; capital stock, 300 shares common, non par value; incorporators: John E. Gately, Vida M. Hubley and Max B. Klubock.

NEW JERSEY

Vineland, N. J.—At 9:20 p. m. on July 3 a fire originating in a bin of the G. L. F. Holding Corp., which contained a few hundred pounds of cornmeal, caused the total destruction of the mill building and machinery. There was very little stock in the mill. The stock in the warehouse was damaged by water.

NEW YORK

Fancher, N. Y.—Stock of C. R. Anderson was slightly damaged by fire of undetermined cause on June 25.

Canastota, N. Y.—The Co-op. G. L. F. Holding Corp. sustained damage of considerable proportions on June 8 by fire of unknown origin.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The initial meeting of a Buffalo chapter of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents will be held at the Lafayette Hotel, at 8 p. m., July 19. In addition to inviting all the superintendents and managers from the immediate territory, Edward E. Fraunheim, Jr., superintendent of the Monarch and Seneca Elvtr. Corps., expects many of the Ontario grain men will be on hand for the program he is arranging.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Carlton J. Meyer, pres. of the Frontier Feed & Grain Co., of this city, died June 30, after a three months' illness, at the age of 45 years.

Troy, N. Y.—The capacity of the local rye mill of the Finger Lakes & Hudson Flour Mills, Inc., has been increased by 50 barrels, making the capacity 400 barrels per day.

Geneva, N. Y.—The remodeled and enlarged mill of the Finger Lakes & Hudson Flour Mills, Inc., has just started operation. The new 100,000-bu. elevator, reported in previous numbers of the Journals as under construction by Chalmers & Borton, consists of six 91-foot tanks, the tower rising to a height of 165 feet. William Baumgartner is superintendent of the elevator.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Due to labor trouble, arising because of rivalry between two labor unions, officials of the Canadian steamship lines were notified recently that Buffalo grain scoopers and elevator employes would refuse to unload vessels sent out from Montreal for Buffalo. The ban was said to apply specifically to Montreal operations, and not to Ft. William or other ports. At last report, a speedy settlement of the difficulty was expected.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fairdale, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Winter Pneumatic Truck Lift.

Regent, N. D.—Regent Co-op. Equity Exchange recently sustained wind damage to its elevator.

Fryburg, N. D.—Thieves recently entered the elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co. and secured a loot of \$30.

Hankinson, N. D.—Cargill, Inc., is installing a new Atlas rubber elevator belt in its station at this point.

Northwood, N. D.—Cargill, Inc., is having a Howell duplex safety manlift installed at its local elevator.

Whitman, N. D.—The Whitman Co-op. Ass'n is equipping its elevator with Calumet High Speed Buckets.

Verendrye, N. D.—H. H. Blackstead is installing a 15-ton Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Dump Scale.

Karlsruhe, N. D.—A 15-ton heavy duty motor-truck dump scale is being installed by the Karlsruhe Elvtr. Co.

Gackle, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s elevator and stock were totally destroyed by fire of unknown cause at 3:20 a. m., June 27.

Northwood, N. D.—The Northwood Grain & Feed Co. is equipping its elevator leg with new Atlas rubber elevator belt and Salem buckets.

Walhalla, N. D.—Work has been started by the International Elvtr. Co. on a new feed grinding plant here. The building will cost about \$6,000.

Linton, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has appointed J. J. Federer manager of its local elevator, transferring him from its house at Glen Ullin, N. D.

Beulah, N. D.—Joe Miller, manager of the Farmers elevator at Elgin for the past 20 years, has been named manager of the Beulah Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Arndt (Egeland p. o.), N. D.—The Arndt Grain Co. awarded a contract to the J. H. Fisch Co. to move an elevator about 500 feet, and install new belts and elevating equipment and a new steel boot tank. Work will start at once. This will make the sixth elevator moving job awarded the J. H. Fisch Co. this season.

Official Brown-Duval
MOISTURE TESTERS
Tag Henderson Moisture Meters
and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.
HARRY B. OLSON CHICAGO, ILL.

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K. C. ELECTRIC OVERHEAD DUMP

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GRINDERS — MIXERS

Complete Stocks—Prompt Shipments

General Mill Equipment Co.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Valley City, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is equipping its elevator with a Clow-Winter direct connected geared head drive, with 10-h.p. Fairbanks Motor.

Wimbleton, N. D.—The O. & M. Elvtr. Co. has reopened for business after having been closed since last December. L. B. Shepard of Edmunds is the grain buyer.

Hettinger, N. D.—The feed plant equipment of L. V. Duncanson has been improved by installation of an attrition mill. A diesel engine has also been installed to run the elevator and mill.

Glen Ullin, N. D.—John Streitmatter has been appointed manager of the local elevator of the Occident Elvtr. Co., succeeding J. J. Ferderer, who was recently transferred to Linton by the company.

Petersburg, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is having a Howell Type HS direct connected geared head drive with Fairbanks motor installed in its elevator. The J. H. Fisch Co. has the contract.

Granville, N. D.—J. T. Mortell has bot the former Imperial Elvtr. Co. property here from the George Lippman Estate. He has the feed mill now in operation and will open the elevator for business this fall.

Norway Spur (Oakes p. o.), N. D.—Norway Spur Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: L. R. Rasmussen, A. L. Ditch, A. H. Koch, W. W. Denning and H. J. Gronbeck, all of Oakes.

Hazelton, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. reports that on June 13 lightning came in over the power line, causing damage to inside of driveway, interior of office and also to the power control apparatus.

Harvey, N. D.—The Harvey Grain Co. is making a number of improvements at its elevator. The driveway has been enlarged, all coal sheds have been rebuilt and a 5-h.p. motor with drive will operate the machinery. F. F. Bayer is manager.

OHIO

Ashville, O.—We are installing a new electric moisture tester.—Ashville Grain Co.

Lindsay, O.—The Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Monitor Grain Cleaner.

Wayne, O.—The Prairie Farmers Co-op. Co. has just completed painting its elevator aluminum.

Latty, O.—The local elevator of the Haviland Grain Co. is being given a fresh coat of red paint.

Hatton (Wayne p. o.), O.—The elevator of the Prairie Farmers Co-op. Co. is being painted aluminum.

Beaver Dam, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. at this location was totally destroyed by fire caused by lightning on July 5.

Grover Hill, O.—The local elevator of the Haviland Grain Co., managed by O. G. Glass, has been freshly painted.

Fostoria, O.—The Mennel Milling Co. has installed a new Hall Signaling Distributor in its plant. A. Clemans Const. Co. made the installation.

Greenville, O.—The O'Brien Milling Co. has announced a two-year building and plant extension program involving an expenditure of over \$80,000.

Edon, O.—Edon Farmers Grain Co-op. has installed a No. 5 Eureka Stand Cleaner with V drive, recently purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Paulding, O.—A new alfalfa dehydrating plant has been installed by the Paulding Sugar Co. The plant has a drying capacity of about 200 tons of green alfalfa a day.

Westerville, O.—The Farmers Exchange elevator has been remodeled, increasing the capacity by 15,000 bus. New equipment installed includes an electric dump and a corn sheller.

Jackson Center, O.—The Jackson Center Grain Co.'s 40,000-bu. elevator has been purchased by the Jackson Center Farm Buro Exchange, the actual transfer to be made Oct. 1.

Clyde, O.—Slessman & Sons Co. is modernizing its elevator by installation of a 15-ton Howe Truck Scale, a Sidney Overhead Truck Lift, two new legs with 11x6-in. cups on rubber covered belts, new boots and turnheads, and anti-friction bearings supplied by Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Castalia, O.—We are flooring our coal yard with re-inforced concrete to make a hard surface for trucks and prevent waste of coal.—Peter Smetzer, Castalia Elvtr. & Supply Ass'n.

Genoa, O.—Genoa Farmers Elvtr. Co. has made improvements with a conveyor, motors, 58-foot elevator and roller chain drives, all equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

The following Ohio plants suffered damage by wind last month: Basil, Basil Elvtr.; Galloway, Grove City Farmers Exchange Co.; Scott, Hisey & Bebout; Sugar Ridge, Sugar Ridge Grain Ass'n.

Camden, O.—Edward Lynch is replacing his old power with a 90-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine. About three years ago Mr. Lynch bot the Farmers Elvtr. here and converted it into a flour mill.

Toledo, O.—Probably by this time everybody knows that "Woody" Woodman of the Norris Grain Co. is a proud grandpa to George Woodman II., son of K. L. Woodman, who is the son of the popular "Woody."

McGuffey and Alger, O.—W. W. McConnel, of Kenton, operator of the McGuffey elevator for the past several months, has bot the McGuffey and Alger elevators from McGuffey Elvtr., Inc., and has taken possession.

Sugar Ridge, O.—Clutches are being installed between steam powered line shafts and the corn sheller and grain cleaner in the elevator of the Sugar Ridge Grain Ass'n, so that the legs may be run without running other machinery.

Kettlersville, O.—We have put in our plant a new hammer mill and a 1½-ton mixer from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co. We also built an addition to our feed plant, where poultry feeds and scratches are made.—Kettlersville Grain Co.

Payne, O.—Six new motors have replaced the engine power in the elevator of the Payne Equity Exchange, and the driveway has been fitted with two McMillin Overhead Truck Lifts. Installation of a larger truck scale is contemplated.

Cleveland, O.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the Molaska Co., dried molasses manufacturer, filed last month in this city showed liabilities of \$8,321 and assets of \$83,699. Sidney Seidman has been appointed receiver.

Richwood, O.—Believed to have been caused by lightning during a severe storm on June 21, the Hunt Milling Co.'s main building burned, together with about 4,000 bus. of wheat and oats. Loss, about \$15,000, with \$1,500 insurance on building and \$2,000 on machinery.

Bellevue, O.—Irvin T. Fangboner Co. is installing 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scales with 22-foot scale decks at its elevators at Bellevue, Glyde, Havana and Parkertown. McMillin Traveling Truck Lifts are being installed in the driveways of the company's elevators at Havana and Frank.

Van Wert, O.—The grain dealers of Van Wert and surrounding counties held a pre-harvest and get-together meeting in the community rooms of the Peoples Savings Bank here on the evening of July 8, starting with dinner at 7 p. m. A good program had been arranged by the officers of this group and was much enjoyed by those present.

Maumee, O.—The Macdonald Engineering Co. is rushing the completion of the Anderson Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, which is a 1,000,000-bu. fire-proof house. It is putting in a 1,000-bu. per hour Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier which it hopes to have entirely completed so as to take in the coming crop. The elevator will start to receive grain next week.

Gibsonburg, O.—The Gibsonburg Elvtr. Co. has installed a 24-inch outlet pipe on its grain cleaner, and a dust collector to serve both its Eureka cleaner and its Sidney Corn Sheller and Cleaner. An old motor in the elevator, working on a line shaft, is being replaced with a new geared motor and roller chain drive purchased from Union Iron Works.

Maumee, O.—Harold Anderson, head of the Anderson Elvtr. Co., was injured when his auto skidded off the road and into a tree north of Maumee, on June 24, as he was driving alone from his farm home to the new Anderson elevator here. He suffered a number of severe cuts, although X-ray examination at the Flower Hospital failed to show skull or other fractures. At last report Mr. Anderson was in fair condition.

McComb, O.—The McComb Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is installing a new stand of legs to increase elevating capacity, three new geared head motors and a small Sidney Corn Sheller and cleaner the latter to serve only the feed department, supplementing larger equipment in the elevator. An electric moisture meter has been added to the office equipment.

Camden, O.—The Farm Service Stores are making extensive changes in the elevator belonging to the Eikenberry Bros. Co., which they have under lease. Lacking headroom in the elevator, they have built an addition moving the scales to the front of the building and installing a Sidney Grain Drag and a truck hoist, together with a Boss Car Loader. Two new motors are being put into use and a new warehouse is being built at the south end of the elevator. All buckets, belting shafts and equipment are being supplied by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Helena, O.—Wolfe & Callihan are improving their 12,000-bu. elevator by rebuilding the driveway to permit open passage space 14 feet high and 14 feet wide, resting on concrete piers. The pits are being rebuilt, and a new McMillin Overhead Truck Lift will be installed. The firm will put new turnheads on its elevator legs, and build corn cribs adjacent the elevator driveway during the summer, arranging so that the legs will handle ear corn to the cribs, and drags will take the corn back to the sheller near the leg boots. Several new motors will be installed, anti-friction bearings are contemplated.

Lebanon, O.—The first of the summer group meetings of grain dealers, under the auspices of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Fed Dealers Ass'n, was held here July 1, at the Golden Lamb Hotel, opening with a 7 o'clock dinner. Altho there were only 60 reservations, about 100 showed up, but all were taken care of. During the round table discussion following the regular program, the fact was brot out that that section will have all kinds of wheat—heavy moisture, light weight, rust, smut and sweet clover odor. The dealers were urged to buy on moisture test and other grading factors.

Kalida, O.—A 28x50-foot driveway, office, seed cleaning room and warehouse is being built at the local elevator of the Odenweller Milling Co. The driveway, with new approaches, is 14 feet wide and is being fitted with a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 22-foot deck, two pits, and a motor driven McMillin Truck Lift. The office division of the warehouse space is 14x22 feet, the remainder of the space, 28x28 feet, will be devoted to seed cleaning and warehouse space. Three new motors, a new corn cracker and grader and a new hammer mill have been installed. At one end of the elevator, over the old driveway, a cob and dust house has been built. The addition will be iron clad.

Toledo, O.—H. W. DeVore and Joe Schiedel, have returned from an extensive fishing trip at "Camp Toledo" Lake-of-the-Woods, Ont. They brot back all the lake trout, pickerel, and jack pike that the customs officials would allow. Mr. DeVore, Mr. Schiedel and Sam Rice (who was supposed to have joined them on the trip), gave a fish party for 80 guests at Smith's Cafeteria the night of June 28, most of them members of the Toledo Produce Exchange and their wives, to consume the catch they had brot back in ice, exhibit pictures of the trip, and tell the whoopers about the fish that got away. Prize exhibit at the dinner was a 20-pound jack pike, caught by Mr. DeVore.

North Baltimore, O.—Improvements in the elevator of the North Baltimore Grain Ass'n include a 10x20-ft. addition of tile to the east end of the office; building up cribbing of storage bins, raising the roof and increasing the size of the cupola, increasing the storage capacity for grain by 5,000 bus., making the total 20,000 bus.; installing a new Sidney Corn Cleaner and corn sheller, and an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; installing a new leg with 7x16-inch buckets on its rubber covered cup belt and SKF ballbearings on its head shaft; and four new motors for machines and leg, two of them with geared heads. The entire plant is being covered with iron-cladding. Fred Kalmbach is manager.

OKLAHOMA

Broken Arrow, Okla.—The Brown Mill & Elvtr. Co. is installing a Howell Overhead Dump.

Blackwell, Okla.—J. T. Stout is the new partner of the Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co. properties here.

Selman, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has had new cement floors put in the bins and pits of its elevator.

Oklahoma plants recently wind damaged were: Deer Creek, Commander-Larabee Milling Co.; Helena, Fequay Grain Co.; Okeene, Milling Co.

Verden, Okla.—The Wichita Flour Mills Co.'s grain and flour business here has been bot by Bob Davidson, of Pocosset. A new 10-ton scale has been installed.

Union City, Okla.—The elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was severely damaged by fire of undetermined origin at 1 a. m., June 26. It contained 14,000 bus. of new crop wheat.

Granite, Okla.—Being unable to come to a satisfactory agreement with the prospective buyers of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, the effort to sell has been dropped, it is reported.

Augusta, Okla.—The Cox Grain Co.'s elevators at this point, at Aline and at Orienta have been leased by Mr. Cox to the Okeene Milling Co. Elmer Outthor is the manager of the Augusta elevator.

McQueen, Okla.—In the elevator of the Adair-Morton Grain Co., a shaft, which was apparently sprung, going thru a bin came in contact with the board protection over it and caused a fire which did comparatively slight damage on June 15.

Ponca City, Okla.—The former Shornden Elvtr., reported in the June 9 Journals as having been bot by Messrs. Spencer and three Cales, will be operated under the name of the Cales-Spencer Elvtr. Improvements will be added after harvest.

Vinita, Okla.—Grain dealers of this section met here on the evening of June 12, to discuss plans for the coming harvest. The dealers urged all farmers in this section to delay threshing for at least a week to ten days, because of moisture in the grain.

Lovedale (Selman p. o.), Okla.—The Lovedale Elvtr. was somewhat damaged when water from a small cloudburst swept down across the railroad tracks and into the pits of the elevator and washed some of the foundation from the scale house. Repairs were made at once.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Pine City, Wash.—E. F. Smith is equipping his elevator with a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift.

Colfax, Wash.—The Colfax Grain Growers are improving their receiving equipment with the installation of a Winter pneumatic truck lift.

Connell, Wash.—The Connell Grain Growers, Inc., sustained windstorm damage to their plants at this point and at Hatton, Wash., on June 7.

Edwall, Wash.—The Edwall Grain Growers are making general repairs, including the installation of a Howell Duplex Safety Man Lift and new Howell spouting.

Waterville, Wash.—The Waterville Union Grain Co., owned by farmers and business men of Douglas County, has distributed a 12% dividend for the fiscal year ending June 30.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—R. E. McGee becomes the assistant of Henry W. Collins, West Coast manager of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., on July 15. Mr. McGee has been assistant manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp., whose local office has been discontinued.

Mansfield, Wash.—The Waterville Union Grain Co.'s 100,000-bu. cribbed elevator burned at midnight, June 28; loss, estimated at \$15,000; partly insured. Extensive remodeling was just being finished at the elevator. A new house will be erected at once, to be ready for use Aug. 1.

Portland, Ore.—Traders on the Portland Grain Exchange held their first annual golf tournament on June 16, at the Oswego Golf Club, and it was pronounced a decided success. Winners of prizes were as follows: High gross prize, Andy Chrystal; low gross prize, John Campbell; low net, H. Albers.

Seattle, Wash.—Under a new ruling of the Attorney General, all kinds of grain products and orchard products, including mill feeds, flour, feeds and other similar products are exempt from taxation for six months after entry into public storage warehouses when they are designed for export from the state.

Portland, Ore.—Hugh Martin has opened his own grain office and will conduct a general grain business under the name of the Hugh Martin Grain Co. For many years Mr. Martin was with Kerr, Gifford & Co.

Kennewick, Wash.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the Kennewick Flour Mills, having a capacity of 400 barrels a day. The recent report that the Pillsbury Co. would erect a \$1,000,000 flour mill here is said to have been denied by officials of the company.

Dayton, Ore.—The Columbia County Grain Growers elected E. O. Powers as their pres.; C. J. Broughton, vice-pres.; O. H. Woodward, treas., and Edgar Barclay, sec'y; Clark Israel, manager, since the group was organized six years ago, was again made manager, with Ingram Israel as his assistant.—F. K. H.

C. Cook, general manager of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., has been quoted as saying that in the future the organization will get back to its original purpose, that of assembling wheat, from which it has been sidetracked; that it will sell wheat thru regular trade channels; that it will not go into the export business, and that it will establish sales agencies in Spokane, Seattle and Portland.

Spokane, Wash.—Forms for filing new tariffs were sent to all warehousemen in the Palouse District on June 19. The new state warehouse receipt forms are also out, and members of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n should take up both these matters immediately. Any objections to the "John Doe Receipt" sent out as a sample by the State should be communicated at once to the ass'n headquarters in this city.

Seattle, Wash.—The Dept. of Labor and Industries has advised all employers that there is now to be, under the 1937 amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, occupational diseases act, an "occupational disease fund," and the contribution thereto will be two mills (\$.002) for every hour anyone is employed in duties subject to the act. One mill is to be collected from employees, and one mill paid by employers.

Spokane, Wash.—Charles M. Cook, general manager of the North Pacific Grain Growers' for the past three and a half years, has announced his resignation. Mr. Cook, among the best known grain authorities in the Inland Empire, will be succeeded by Ernest Schultz, with the title of general manager and treas. Mr. Schultz has been with the regional seven years, virtually since its organization, and formerly was treas. Charles Johnson, formerly manager of the National here, will be in charge of the grain division department here, assistant to A. E. Sutton, of Portland.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—As Ron Kennedy, former sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, was about to depart for his new duties in Iowa, he gave out the following information regarding Washington warehouse receipts: "Director Walter Robinson says that warehousemen who have especially adapted bookkeeping systems into which the suggested forms of the new receipt will not fit very well, will have the privilege of altering somewhat the section at the right hand end of the receipt. For instance, many operators want a line for entry of the number of bushels. Some want a space to show weight with dockage deducted. In each case it is only necessary to express, when ordering receipts, exactly what changes from the sample form are desired. A small extra charge will be made for this service."

Spokane, Wash.—Stockholders of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., have re-organized their board with W. S. Powell, of Moro, Ore., being replaced by Harry Proudfoot, of Wasco, Ore., and Carl Engdall, of Pendleton, was substituted for Roy W. Ritner, of the same city. J. M. Swazey, of Waitsburg, was the only director whose term expired this year who was returned by the board. Victor R. Hyslop, of Reardan, Wash.; Chris Dorman, LaCrosse, Wash., and F. J. Wilmer, Rosalia, Wash., not wishing re-election. They were replaced by Al Gehrs, Sprague; Archie Camp, LaCrosse, and Harry Goldsworthy, Rosalia. The new board named A. R. Shumway, Milton, Ore., pres.; Harry Goldsworthy, vice-pres.; Troy Lindley, Dayton, sec'y, and Ernest Schultz, treas. Some of the directors were not satisfactory to the stockholders, so an election of a new board was proposed with the substitution of new members where deemed advisable.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—C. Motin, with the grain inspection department of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange for the past 20 years, has become associated with the Universal Grain Co., this city.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Onaka, S. D.—A 15-ton scale is being installed by H. R. Duffoth.

Sisseton, S. D.—Reuben Olson has purchased the Miller elevator here.

Tabor, S. D.—J. G. Vaith is installing a Howell Electric Truck Lift in his elevator here.

Parkston, S. D.—Wudell & Friedrich are installing Calumet high speed cups in their elevator.

Harrisburg, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has had new roofs put on its elevator buildings.

Turton, S. D.—The Atlas Elvtr. was reopened recently under the management of Vincent Klapperich.

Blunt, S. D.—Peter Erickson, of Minneapolis, Minn., has succeeded Clark Dristy, resigned, as manager of the Blunt Grain Co.

Badger, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has had a new foundation put under its elevator and new grates installed in the driveway.

Eden, S. D.—A new Atlas rubber covered elevator belt is being installed by the Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co. in their station here.

Estelline, S. D.—Burglars stole \$70 from the strong box of the Estelline Co-op. Grain Co. during the night of June 5, but left the checks.

Faith Seed & Warehouse Co., Faith, S. D., and Wallace Farmers Elvtr. Co., Wallace, S. D., recently sustained wind damage to their plants.

Canton, S. D.—The Hunting-Randall Elvtr. Co. has bot the elevator formerly owned and operated by W. C. Gemmill. E. M. Lee is the local manager.

Eureka, S. D.—John Wolff has bot out his partner, Frank Vetter, in the elevator firm of Vetter & Wolff. Mr. Wolff's son, Albert, will manage the elevator.

Unityville, S. D.—A boot tank has been installed by the Sun Prairie Elvtr. Co., which has also had the siding on its elevator repaired and minor repairs made.

Pukwana, S. D.—E. C. Callan and son, Edward, of Madison, have leased the Pukwana elevator and will open for business some time during July. This elevator has been closed for several years.

Colton, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Theo Koopman, who has been assistant manager for seven years, manager of its elevator, succeeding Roy Bennett, resigned, who has gone to Paulina, Ia.

Yankton, S. D.—New equipment for the elevator of the Riley & Arneson Grain Co. will include a 5-h.p. Fairbanks Motor and a high speed leg with Atlas rubber covered elevator belting and Calumet Buckets.

Colton, S. D.—T. B. Martin, manager of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point for 14 years, died June 19, at the age of 74 years. He has been succeeded as manager by L. F. Soller, of St. Peter, Minn.

Tea, S. D.—Breaking the padlock off the door to gain entrance, burglars broke into the Derr Grain Co.'s office during the night of June 15, and stole \$125 in cash and checks from the safe, after chiseling off the combination.

Spencer, S. D.—H. C. Lueth, pioneer grain merchant of this vicinity, died recently. He was one of the first merchants in this town when it was founded in 1887. Later he went into the grain and banking business.—A. T.

Cavour, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased the elevator and stock of the Atlas Elvtr. Co. of Cavour. The elevator is under the management of Max Eckmann. The old Farmers Elvtr. will be used for feed, seed and storage.

Mosher, S. D.—Arthur L. Schlaikjer of Carter, S. D., is building a new elevator at Mosher. Patterson Bros. having the contract. R. R. Howell & Co. are supplying the equipment, which includes Atlas belting, Salem buckets, Howell Duplex safety man lift and Howell distributing system.

Gary, S. D.—A new scale and a truck dump have been added to the equipment of the Gary Grain Co., Emil Hogle, proprietor.

SOUTHEAST

Bayboro, N. C.—R. E. Watson recently installed a No. 4 Eureka Standardized 2 air grain cleaner with Buhler drive, by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Norfolk, Va.—The local plant of the Shenandoah Milling Co., which has been rebuilt and renovated, has started operation, with over 50 employees. The mill has a capacity of about 1,300 barrels per day. Feed is also manufactured.

Pantego, N. C.—I have under construction a 10,000-bu. elevator, with all modern machinery to be installed. I hope to have it in operation for the early movement of corn this fall. There is not an elevator in North Carolina.—L. R. Pilley.

TEXAS

Tulia, Tex.—A Howell power car puller is being added to the equipment of the Tulia Wheat Growers.

Waco, Tex.—The capital stock of the Ruhmann Grain & Seed Co. has been increased from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

Farwell, Tex.—We have installed a 34x9-foot platform Howe Scale at our station here.—Farwell Elvtr. Co., R. A. Yost.

Hereford, Tex.—The Fraser Oil & Grain Co. is improving its elevator with the installation of a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Fernand Leval, Dreyfus & Co.'s North American manager, is an applicant for membership in the Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The H. T. Bibb Co., feed, is building a 50-foot extension to two floors of its warehouse here, and will install a grinding and mixing plant.

Longview, Tex.—W. L. Roe has bot the Farmers & Merchants Grain Co. here from the former owner, A. B. Prothro, who is retiring. Mr. Roe will remodel the building.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Milling Co. has awarded machinery contracts for a second unit at its plant, which will give the company a daily total capacity of 4,000 barrels.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Joe Collins, who has been in the grain business in this city for a quarter of a century, died late in June, after a short illness. He was the proprietor of the Collins Grain Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—After being closed for two years on account of poor crops, the 3,600,000-bu. Katy Elvtr. is being re-opened by the Ft. Worth Elvtrs. & Warehousing Co., whose 1,100,000-bu. Rock Island Elvtr., which has remained open, will not be able to handle this year's good crop.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah—An unused crib elevator near the depot here, burned on June 17, and the false report got abroad that it was the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, known locally as the Husler Mill, that burned, but the latter is located several blocks from the elevator that burned and was not damaged.

Ogden, Utah—At the annual meeting of the Ogden Grain Exchange, held late last month, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Pres., Warner Arthur; vice-pres., V. P. Campbell; sec'y-treas., Lloyd C. Stone. Directors: Sterling H. Nelson, J. J. Neville, H. M. Blackhurst, S. F. Matthies, of Salt Lake City; P. G. Farrell, E. C. Corey, of Ogden; N. W. Crowther, of Malad, Idaho.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange include Palmer B. Voss, of the Bartlett Frazier Co.

Woodville, Wis.—John Vriese has sold his interest in the elevator in Woodville to Harry Somsen, who took possession on July 1.

Rice Lake, Wis.—A 1½-ton feed mixer has been installed in the new plant of the Farm Service Stores, Inc., which replaces a fire loss.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for July has been determined by the finance committee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Watertown, Wis.—The old elevator of the Watertown Grain Co. on North Water St. has been purchased by the Globe Milling Co. and converted into a flaking unit. Machinery is modern, electrically operated, steam furnished by gas-heated furnace unit.—G. H. R.

Manitowoc, Wis.—As part of its annual campaign to maintain the excellent quality of malting barley in the section of Wisconsin tributary to our plant here, the Rahr Malting Co. has donated \$200 prize money and will again this year conduct a malting barley contest at the Manitowoc County Fair at Manitowoc, Aug. 18 to 22, inclusive. This contest is open only to farmers living in Manitowoc County.—Rahr Malting Co.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Rahr Malting Co. will sponsor a "school for buyers" of barley, and it

is expected that all country elevator operators and buyers in eastern Wisconsin will be in attendance. The meeting will no doubt take place late in July at one of the towns centrally located in the district. Several of the Wisconsin Agricultural College agronomists have volunteered their services. Definite plans will be announced later.

WYOMING

Riverton, Wyo.—The Riverton Hide, Wool & Fur Co. is building a bean warehouse adjoining its elevator.

Supply Trade

Eugene, Ore.—Duane Crabtree and others have incorporated the Western Pellet Machine Corp. for \$5,000, to manufacture and distribute the Western feed pelleting machine.

Detroit, Mich.—Ed Beuder, long identified with grain elevator engineering, and lately with the George Const. Co., died suddenly July 11.

Sidney, O.—Three bandits held up the office of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. July 2 and escaped with the company payroll of \$2,915.

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Frederick J. Weber, inventor of the modern steel grain bin and former president of the Steel Storage & Elevator Const. Co., died July 8.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Buffalo Scale Co. announces the appointment of E. J. Kelly as distributor for the complete line of Buffalo Scales. His territory includes Missouri and Southern Illinois. His office will be located at 2010 Locust st.

Open market prices on wheat were so satisfactory that Canadian wheat growers on the 1936 crop tendered only 600,000 bus. to the Wheat Board at the 87½ cent minimum. This was between July 29 and Aug. 20. No announcement has been made of the minimum price for the coming crop. Last year it was announced Aug. 20.

Sioux City, Ia.—Judge George C. Scott has supported the federal government's contention that the northern Iowa district federal court has no jurisdiction in suits brought by Penick & Ford, Cedar Rapids, for return of \$574,658 paid in AAA processing taxes, believing such suits should be filed in the Court of Claims at Washington, D. C.

Crop Delivery Records

Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 23 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5¼x8½ inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

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Patents Granted

2,079,802. Grain Weighing Apparatus. Lee G. Hauk, Minneapolis, Minn. The combination with a supply garner and a weighing hopper therefor, an air pressure relief passage for the hopper, a supply valve for controlling delivery of material from garner to hopper, a valve for said relief passage, and means controlling both valves to move the relief valve sufficiently to relieve the pressure of the displaced air when the supply valve moves to delivery position.

2,086,266. Grain Treating Apparatus. John Heue and Arthur W. Werner, Milwaukee, Wis. The apparatus comprises a treating chamber, a movable closure for chamber, a cylinder having a piston therein, operating connections between said piston and closure, means for admitting compressed air below piston to move closure from open to closed position, means for cushioning the opening movement of closure, and means for creating air pressure above the piston in cylinder during opening movement of the closure to check rebound of the closure from the cushioning means.

2,085,396. Underground Grain Storage Elevator. August Smolczyk, Ogallala, Neb. A grain elevator comprising a bin set in the ground with its top at ground level, a shed mounted upon the top of the bin and having a doorway therein thru which vehicles can pass and to the top of the bin, a vertically movable conveyor having its lower end mounted in the lower portion of the bin and its upper discharge end mounted in the top portion of the shed, and a spout mounted in the top portion of the shed for receiving material from the discharge end

of the conveyor and directing the same laterally of the conveyor.

2,080,890. Grain Separator. Chas. C. Ingraham and John J. Varusky, Minneapolis, Minn., assignors to Hart-Carter Co., Peoria, Ill. The combination with a container for material to be separated, of a plurality of pocketed separating discs working rotatably therein and provided with means for feeding stock progressively past the same, of retarding devices associated with the discs and located in the lower portion of said container for retarding the flow of stock thru said container, and means for maintaining separation of particles lifted by the pockets of the discs from particles rejected by said pockets, said retarding devices being spaced from discs and from the wall of container.

2,082,198. Animal Feed. Erwin Baur, deceased, by Elisabeth Baur geb. Venedy, administratrix, Munchenberg/Mark, Germany, assignor to Saatgut-Erzeugungs-Gesellschaft m. b. H. Berling, Germany. The process of producing a high grade animal feed rich in soluble proteins and carbohydrates and substantially free of alkaloids, which comprises breaking up a mass of lupine seeds having an oil content of substantially not less than 16% and having an alkaloid content of not substantially more than 0.03% and extracting the oil from said broken up seeds while retaining the water soluble proteins and carbohydrates intact in said residue whereby said residue retains said soluble proteins and carbohydrates and is substantially free of alkaloids.

2,085,506. Dust Collector. Chas. G. McKeown, Belfast, Ireland, assignor to Bertram Norton, Claverly, Shropshire County, Eng. In a centrifugal dust collector, means including a cylindrical part for causing the forward velocity of the air to increase during the first circuit of the air in the collector, and a truncated conical part arranged below the cylindrical part to receive the air after its first circuit in the collector, the conical part having its top edge coincident with the lower edge of the cylindrical part, and having its lower edge eccentrically disposed with relation to the lower edge of the cylindrical part, whereby to cause the air in moving downwardly thru it to move in a path, the pitch of which increases continuously.

2,086,181. Soybean Oil Extraction. Michele Bonotto, Evansville, Ind., assignor to American Soya Products Corporation, Evansville. The soybeans are continuously treated in an apparatus comprising a plurality of similar vertically-disposed closed containers, a conveyor and conveyor housing extending from the lower end of the first container to the upper end of an adjacent container to remove the beans from the liquid in the first container adjacent the bottom thereof, said first container having means for receiving the beans and a treating agent thru its upper end, and said conveyor being operated at a predetermined speed correlated to the distance traveled by the beans thru the treating agent, whereby the beans being treated will gradually move downwardly under the influence of gravity thru said first container and remain therein and in the conveyor housing a predetermined period of time.

Grading School Has Largest Attendance

Under the auspices of the Omaha Grain Exchange and the U. S. Department of Agriculture the best attended grain grading school in the United States was held Sunday, June 27. Out of 1,250 who had been invited 375 were present to receive instructions at 9:15 a. m. Two men residing 225 miles from Omaha got up at 3 a. m. to drive to Omaha to be there at the opening.

The men were divided into four groups, groups 1 and 2 remaining on the trading floor of the Exchange to analyze 9 different samples of wheat, barley and corn, until 12 noon. Group 3 was sent to the inspection department and given instruction on the use of grain grading equipment. No. 4 went to the directors' room where they learned how to make correct moisture tests. Groups 3 and 4 exchanged places at 10:45 and all finished at noon.

At noon the student grain men were guests of the Omaha Grain Exchange at luncheon at a local hotel, and were then marched back to resume classes at 1:15. In the afternoon session the Nos. 1 and 2 groups were directed to

the inspection department and the directors' room, and Nos. 3 and 4 to the trading floor to analyze samples.

Instead of lectures practical instruction was given. At 4 p. m. the students were again assembled on the trading floor where they listened to three 5-minute talks on rust by agronomists of the University of Nebraska, being dismissed at 4:30 p. m.

Sunday was chosen because there is not so much diversion; and members of the Grain Exchange remained away so as not to interfere in any way with the school.

Harry R. Clark, chief grain inspector of the Exchange, was active in organizing the school. Assisting were D. A. Coleman, Washington; Willis B. Combs, Chicago; Martin Schuler, Kansas City, and H. E. Nelson, Omaha, all of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The Horse and Mule Ass'n of America is offering premiums of \$500 in pulling contests by pure bred stallions.



Forecast for 1937—WET

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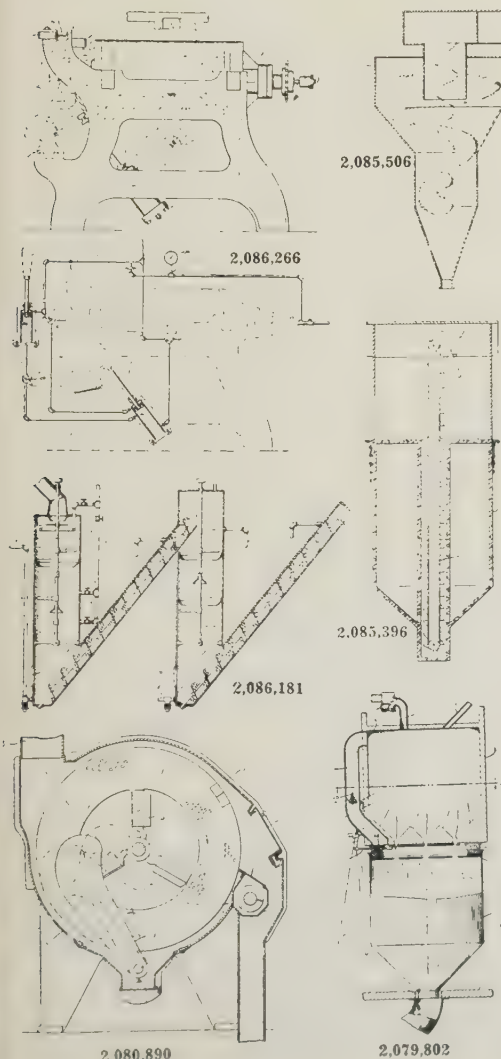
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Field Seeds

Yakima, Wash.—The Lilly Seed Co. has taken out a permit to remodel its warehouse and grain elevator.

New York, N. Y.—Marshall H. Duryea has been appointed chairman of the seed committee of the New York Produce Exchange.

Ontario, Ore.—Sioux City Seed Co. of Sioux City, Ia., will build and equip three big buildings here for seed plant, driers, etc.—F.K.H.

New York, N. Y.—The Becker-Mayer Seed Co. has been formed by Richard M. Becker and Hans J. Mayer to import and export field seeds and spices.

Prescott, Wis.—Construction of additional warehouse space for storage of seed corn is under way for Wm. H. Jacques. Included in the new facilities is a corn drier.

Paris, Ky.—N. Ford Brent, of Brent & Co., died recently after having been confined to bed several weeks with heart trouble. Ned Brent, his son, survives him.

Washington, D. C.—No change will be made in the regulations for staining imported red clover seed, Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace announced June 24, following the public hearings May 17.

Elkhart, Ia.—The Iowa State Hybrid Seed Corn Co. has been organized by Ralph C. Mathis, pres., and Norman C. Cooper, business manager. The new company is specializing this year on hybrids 939 and 942.

Cleveland, O.—The Junior Seedsmen of the American Seed Trade Ass'n elected the following officers: Chairman, Wm. G. Scarlett, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Vice chairman, Wm. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Sec'y, R. Henry Hicks, Memphis, Tenn.; Vice sec'y, LeRoy Kling, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and treas., J. A. Kemper, Green Springs, O.

Grinnell, Ia.—Sumner Bros. Seed Co., which moved here about a month ago, is opening its central warehouse in a portion of the Spaulding factory building. The north wing of the warehouse has been razed and the salvaged bricks are being used for reconstruction of the south wing.

Des Moines, Ia.—Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co. has purchased the Des Moines building, with its 25,000 square ft. of floor space, plus considerable additional space in an adjoining building. The building has a private switch track, and the seed company plans extensive improvements in this expansion.

Muscatine, Ia.—A modern hybrid seed corn shelling, drying, sorting and storage plant is under construction here for the Sioux City Seed Co. The main building is 116 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, joined by a lean-to 24 ft. wide and 50 ft. long. An elevator, 64 ft. high, will be installed at the center of the building, also conveyors, drying apparatus, cleaners, shellers and other machinery.

Atlanta, Ga.—Mrs. H. G. Hastings, wife of H. G. Hastings, prominent seed ass'n official and head of H. G. Hastings Co., passed away at the home of her sister in Wadsworth, O., June 21. With her husband Mrs. Hastings had attended many seed conventions and had many friends in the trade.

Washington, D. C.—The Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America will hold its 29th annual meeting in the air-conditioned auditorium of the Department of Agriculture, Aug. 23-26, inclusive. The department's seed testing laboratories will be accessible for demonstrations of seed-borne diseases, purity testing and germination work which will be discussed.

Springfield, Ill.—The noxious weed bill has been signed by the governor. As introduced by Rep. Frank Wilson of Polo the bill adds wild garlic, European sandweed, bull nettle and perennial sow thistle to the noxious list. It is made unlawful to bring noxious weeds into Illinois; and the railroad companies are required to eradicate them from the right of way.

Ames, Ia.—A short course for seed analysts will be held at Iowa State College, Ames, July 19 to 31, according to an announcement of Dr. R. H. Porter, director of the seed laboratory at the college. The course is designed primarily for seed analysts who have had limited experience and who desire to know the newest techniques used in seed laboratories. The work will include lectures, laboratory studies, discussions and field trips.

Rapid Determination of oil content in flaxseed was the purpose of a study by L. Zeleny and D. A. Coleman. Results obtained by collaborative study show a greater degree of accuracy and reliability for the modified refractometric method than for the standard petroleum-ether extraction method. A single analysis by the modified refractometric method can be made in about 30 min., as compared with the 16 to 24 hr. generally required for the extraction method. Approximately 100 analyses may be made in an 8-hr. day with a single set of equipment by one analyst with the aid of two nontechnical assistants.

Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1936, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	150,000	1,000	63,000	2,000
Duluth	442,790	290,269	573,519	.....
Ft. William	29,418	27,776	25,261	63,533
Minneapolis	787,280	250,880	107,830	185,950
Superior	465,794	219,755	574,922	.....
Vancouver .....	.....	144	2	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	1,100	11,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	54,600	148,400	46,800	114,000
St. Louis	12,600	12,600	1,400	2,900
Wichita .....	.....	3,900	.....	2,600
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	1,100	2,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,800	.....	2,400	4,200
SORGHUM				
Ft. Worth	42,900	71,500	37,400	77,000
CLOVER				
Milwaukee, lbs. ....	.....	33,000	.....	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	40,000	461,000	188,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	126,790	337,120	.....	30,250
SOYBEANS				
Chicago	303,000	1,315,000	61,000	917,000
Indianapolis ..	2,800	15,000	3,000	18,000
Peoria	14,000	7,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	27,200	50,250	3,200	52,702
Toledo	130,200	.....	.....	.....

Washington, D. C.—Modification of the soil conservation regulations in the 10 corn belt states covering alfalfa seedings now permits grass to be seeded with the alfalfa, so long as a normal quantity of alfalfa seed is sown on the acreage to be seeded, without reduction in the payment as was previously the case. Sown corn, field peas and sweet sorghums have been added to the list of emergency forage crops which can be used for hay, forage or pasture. Sown corn is corn planted thickly enough to prevent the formation of ears.

Lafayette, Ind.—Under the revision of the seed law by the last General Assembly the list of 19 noxious weeds can be changed on 12 months' notice to the seed trade. Dr. H. R. Kraybill, Indiana Seed Commissioner, has received suggestions that the following be added to the list: Field Pepper Grass, which has occurred widely in official samples of red clover, alsike, sweet clover, oats and timothy, and in several cases of alfalfa; Bitter Winter Cress, which has occurred in official samples of alsike and timothy for the last three years, and to a lesser degree in red clover, oats, and sweet clover; Johnson Grass, which has appeared in samples of Sudan grass; Bind Weed, a serious weed, which has been found only in one sample of seed during the last three years; and Perennial Sow Thistle, another serious weed which has not been found in any seed samples for the last three years.

American Seed Trade Ass'n Meeting Well Attended

A record-breaking attendance cheered the seedsmen at the annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n at Cleveland, O.

PRES. FLOYD BRADLEY called the meeting to order, and Sec'y C. E. Kendel of Cleveland reported the membership to number 297. His treasurer's report showed receipts and surplus of \$15,266.33 and expenditures of \$12,564.85.

New members admitted at this meeting are: J. L. Donley & Bro., Ashland, O.; Dodson Seed Store, Danville, Ill.; Prunty Seed & Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Alexandria Seed Co., Alexandria, La.; J. & L. Adikes, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y.; Clarke & Keller Seed Store, Shawnee, Okla.; Lauber Seed Co., York, Neb.; Delta Sales Co., Delta, Pa.; Hygrade Seed Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Bagnall Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Grand Rapids Growers, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Morrison Bros. Seed Co., Dishman, Wash.; Syler & Syler, Plymouth, Ind.; Kellogg Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Woodworth Bradley, Inc., Providence, R. I.; Kelly-Western Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Twin City Seed Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; and Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Co., Coon Rapids, Ia.

OFFICERS ELECTED for the ensuing year are Harry H. Hobbs, Detroit, Mich., pres.; C. F. Voorhies, San Francisco, Cal., 1st vice pres.; Roy A. Edwards, Kansas City, Mo., 2nd vice pres.; C. E. Kendel, sec'y-treas.; Jas. H. Burdett, ass't sec'y; A. J. Biggio, Dallas, Tex., and Ed. Mangelsdorf, St. Louis, Mo., members of the executive committee; and Maurice Scott, St. Louis, Mo., chairman; C. F. Voorhies, San Francisco; Wm. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, Va.; L. H. Teweles, Milwaukee, Wis.; and Ignatz Eckstein, of Buffalo, N. Y., for the membership committee.

PRES. BRADLEY made the following recommendations:

I recommend that the officers of the several state ass'n's of the central states area be consulted by our committee to co-operate with regional and state ass'n's with the object of organizing a central states seedsmen's ass'n, so that the five great natural trading areas may be bound together within themselves for mutual benefit and protection.

I recommend that the by-laws, Article 1, Section 3-A be amended so that a state ass'n may take membership by application and payment of \$5 per year, instead of the \$25 now required.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.
GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.
PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.
SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.
Soo Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.
SIoux CITY, IOWA
Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Hybrid Seed Corn Growers Organize

The Hybrid Seed Corn Growers group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n was formed at the Cleveland meeting of the Ass'n, C. A. Bush, Minneapolis, being elected chairman and Wm. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, Va., sec'y.

Seed Liens of U. S. Valid

Unreliable traveling men in the Northwest have been telling elevator managers that under the Frazier-Lemke bill a farmer can evade paying the federal government's seed lien by going thru the bankruptcy act, and that the elevator man buying the grain covered by the lien are safe in so doing.

No foundation exists for this statement. The federal seed lien and other liens for threshers and landlords are binding as before; and the grain buyer should see that all lienholders are paid before he pays for the grain.

Changes Contemplated in Arkansas Seed Law

The Arkansas State Plant Board will hold a hearing July 15 in the War Memorial Bldg., Little Rock, on the advisability of adopting new rules.

Proposed Rule 67 would forbid the sale of planting seed containing excessive quantities of dodder, Johnson grass, wild onion and cheat seeds. The regulations at present apply to dodder only. Should the proposed Rule be adopted it would be unlawful to ship or sell seeds containing excessive amounts of these weed seeds, and such seeds could be seized and destroyed.

Proposed Rules 67, 68, and 68a pertain to seed shipped into Arkansas. They would require that a permit be secured by seedsmen shipping the following kinds of seed into Arkansas: alfalfa, lespedeza, clover, vetch, cottonseed, oats, wheat, barley, rye, and Sudan grass. Under the present regulations a permit is required only for the first four mentioned. Seedsmen applying for permits would have to establish the fact that the seeds to be shipped into Arkansas would be tested by a competent analyst. A certificate of field inspection, showing freedom from communicable diseases would be required of shippers of cotton seed. Arkansas seedsmen selling shipped-in seed would not be required to secure a permit so long as the analysis tag of the permit-holding seedsmen is left on each bag of seed.

Applicants for permits must file a signed statement showing that they are familiar with and will abide by the laws of Arkansas, and the regulations of the Plant Board, and giving the name, address, and qualifications of the analyst who will test their seeds, and in which it is agreed to furnish to the Plant Board a certificate of analysis on any lot of seed for which the Board requests it; and the applicant must agree in said statement to ship no vetch seed into Arkansas which was grown east of the Mississippi river, except by written permission of the chief inspector. The chief inspector may refuse to issue a permit to a seedsmen unless the seedsmen can establish the fact that the seed to be shipped into Arkansas will be tested by a competent and reliable seed analyst.

New Seed Trade Marks

Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Detroit, Mich., has filed trade mark No. 389,512, "Ferry's," for vegetable, flower, and grass seeds.

Cargill Elevators, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has filed trade mark No. 383,425, "Hiawatha Park," for grass and lawn seeds, farm seeds, and seed grains.

Farm-Service Stores, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has filed trade mark No. 387,548, "Arrowhead," for seeds, particularly sweet clover, alfalfa, timothy and alsike.

Lucius P. Cook, doing business as L. P. Cook, Memphis, Tenn., has filed trade mark No. 390,265, a five-pointed red star, carrying the words "L. P. Cook 'Texas Red Star Brand,'" for seed oats.

Sioux City Seed Co., Sioux City, Ia., has filed trade marks Nos. 383,955, and 383,956 for seed corn, and No. 383,957 for garden, field and grass seeds. The first is "Silver Cross," the second is "Aristo-Gold," the third, "Chieftain."

Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Detroit, Mich., has filed trade mark No. 381,069, consisting of a yellow band or stripe extending across the face at each end of the packet or envelope containing the seeds, for use with vegetable, flower, and grass seeds.

Farm Seed Group Elects

The Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n at its meeting recently at Cleveland, O., elected the following officers: Chairman, Ed. Mangelsdorf, St. Louis, Mo.; vice chairman, Berkeley Michael, Sioux City, Ia.; sec'y, Lloyd Brown, Chicago, Ill.; treas'r, A. H. Flanigan, Crawfordsville, Ind.

J. H. WITHEY, Minneapolis, Minn., chairman, said: That period to which we sometimes sentimentally refer as the good old days in the seed business is gone as definitely as the horse and buggy. Our industry is now a most intricate and technical agricultural service. Not only are the fundamental problems of accumulation, processing and distribution of farm seeds more complex and exacting, but we are continually faced with new and increased responsibilities for correlation and co-operation with the many agencies of agricultural research, direction and regulation, whose aims and interests in many ways should parallel our own. The adjustment and balance of our industry and these agencies require patient and persistent counsel, the substitution of knowledge for belief, wisdom for prejudice, and tolerance for intolerance. Public welfare is above individual self-interest and public service above the demagogue who sees in public office only an easy road to notoriety.

We still have before us largely unsolved problems of buying and selling. It is not reassuring to read that business failures in the next few years are expected to be the largest in any similar period because of the impossibility of increasing profits to correspond with the crushing increases in taxes and expenses, the end of which is not yet. Unsound trade practices no longer represent amiable subjects for academic convention discussions but are intensely vital and individual problems no one of you can af-

ford to ignore. What do you propose to do about them?

Conventions cannot work miracles, but it is to be hoped that this meeting will develop some ideas which sound business policy can recommend to us when we are returned to the complex problems that are already awaiting us.

Hybrid Corn Should Be Handled by Regular Seedsmen

Address by WM. P. WOOD, JR., Richmond, Va., before American Seed Trade Ass'n

The sales of hybrid seed corn in the United States will probably equal those of all other seeds put together within a few years, according to some of the leading authorities. Will your firm be getting its share of this business? Will the present seed firms be distributing this seed or will it be handled largely by the new firms that are rapidly springing up composed of progressive farmers, co-operatives, extension and experiment station men? Already there are hundreds of such small firms, starting as individual farmers or groups of farmers who are doubling their volume or business every year. Some of these firms have already become very large and still growing.

Will the seed trade sit back complacently and watch this new "gold mine" gobbled up by outsiders like the carriage manufacturing industry did when a few of its number had the vision to put engines in their buggies. There are many seed firms taking this same attitude towards hybrid corn. They justify themselves by saying that hybrid corn is too expensive and that farmers will not pay the extra cost. But farmers will and are paying the higher price for hybrid seed of both field and sugar corn.

Several of the large seedsmen report that their sales of hybrid seed rose to 10% of all sweet corn by 1934, 20% in 1935, 35% in 1936, 50% in 1937, and they anticipate about 65% in 1938 based on future orders already booked.

Hybrid field corn has not made such rapid strides as sweet corn due to years of intense drouth in the corn belt with the loss of foundation seed stocks plus an early freeze in 1935 that damaged germination. However, the acreage planted has increased remarkably. The Iowa acreage has doubled every year, jumping from 35,000 in 1933 to over 1¼ million acres growing or 12.8%. Indiana jumped from 4,000 acres in 1935 to 300,000 this year or 7.3%. The acreage in Wisconsin has risen from 2,500 in 1933 to ¾ million or 13.8%. Ohio from 1,000 acres in 1933 to ¼ million or 7.4%. In Minnesota the acreage has increased from 40,000 in 1935 to 150,000 in 1937 or 3.3%. Thus over 3½ million acres of hybrid field corn are growing in just six states. The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that by 1940 15,000,000 acres will be planted to hybrid field corn and within a few years will increase to 80,000,000 acres.

Dr. Stringfield of the Ohio experiment station, one of the leading authorities on hybrid corn, expects practically all of the corn in Ohio will eventually be hybrid. Other authorities say that practically the entire acreage of corn in the United States will eventually be hybrid.

If their estimates prove correct it will require 20,000,000 bus. of hybrid corn seed to plant the 100,000,000 acres of field corn grown in this country. At ten dollars per bus. this would amount to \$200,000,000 annually, which is probably as much as the present volume of all seeds sold by the American seed trade. Seed firms now handling hybrid seed corn report that their sales have doubled each year.

This hybrid seed corn business is badly needed by the seed trade which has been suffering from years of depression, cut throat competition, and poor profits. Are we going to let this business get away from us by sitting back and ignoring it? This is exactly what is taking place.

I doubt whether more than a small proportion of the 700,000 bus. of hybrid field corn seed planted this year went thru the regular seed channels. Most of it was grown and distributed by individual farmers and farmer co-operatives

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under state supervision of one kind or another. Some of these agencies have grown to considerable size and actually will be as large or larger than many of the present seed firms. As a whole they are doing a good job and unless we seedsmen do something about it we will find ourselves on the fence watching.

Several of the seed firms have done an excellent job in distributing hybrid corn seed but most of the firms have closed their minds to it.

Hybrid corn not only sells for double the price of ordinary seed corn allowing the seedsmen to make twice as much profit on the same number of bus., but the farmer must come back and buy new seed every year instead of saving his own seed as he now does. Firms that do not handle hybrid seed will surely lose prestige.

Minhybrid 403

Minhybrid 403 is a new hybrid variety of yellow field corn approved by the Minnesota Experiment Station. Seed, now being produced on a 50-acre increase plot, will be released to farmers next year, announces Dr. H. K. Hayes in the division of agronomy and plant genetics at University Farm.

Similar to Minhybrid 301, the new hybrid, an all yellow double cross, is adaptable to the southern section of Minnesota, stands as well and produces as much grain as 301, with the advantage of a shorter ear shank.

Harvesting Blue Grass Seed

Kentucky blue grass seed cannot be harvested satisfactorily with the equipment available on most farms. The seed is harvested in the blue grass seed producing areas of Kentucky and Missouri by power-drawn strippers or by hand strippers for small areas.

Kentucky blue grass is harvested for seed as soon as the heads turn yellow and the seed becomes firm. In this condition the seed is high in moisture and as soon as harvested must be placed in well ventilated buildings such as on the barn floor. The green seed must be placed in small windrows which are turned frequently, four or five times daily, to prevent over heating and to hasten drying.

Oregon's Seed Law

Oregon's legislature has passed and made effective a new seed law, which provides that:

All seeds sold or offered for sale must be labeled with the name of the seed; country or state where grown; percentage of pure seed, weed seed, other crop seed, and inert matter; name of and approximate number per pound of noxious weed seeds; germination; percentage of hard seed; name and address of seller. Application of the law is to farm-to-farm sales, as well as dealer-to-farmer sales.

Seeds containing seeds of white top (*Lepidium draba* or allied species), Russian knapweed, or leafy spurge, may not be offered for sale. A limit of tolerance beyond which seed may not be lawfully sold is set for several other noxious weeds. Screenings, containing weed seeds, must be destroyed.

The state laboratory is authorized to make no free seed tests for commercial purposes. Only the Oregon state college is authorized to certify and register seeds.

State inspectors are authorized to enter stores, warehouses, mills, etc., to obtain samples of seed, and the director of the department of agriculture is authorized to seize any lot of seed that violates the Act. Violators may be fined \$10 to \$100 for each offense.

The director of the State Department of Agriculture, charged with enforcement of the Act, may quarantine seed entering from outside the state that appears to be mislabeled or contrary to the Act, and must require all persons selling seed in the state to take out a license at \$2.50 per license per year.

Grain Carriers

Liberal, Kan.—The K. & O. R. R. Co. has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon its entire 19 miles of line extending from State Line to Woods, Kan.

Mulvane, Kan.—Part of the Englewood branch of the Santa Fe extending 21 miles from Viola to near Mulvane is to be abandoned by permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, D. C.—Grain and grain products were loaded in 41,383 cars during the week ended June 26, compared with 41,727 cars during the same week last year, and 28,234 cars during the same week of 1935.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Grain Exchange has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the grain freight rates, alleged to be excessive, exceeding those for similar distances in other states.

Kansas City, Mo.—Suspension of the tariffs of the St. L. & S. F. Ry. that provided transit privileges on imported corn here and were to have been effective June 27, has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A hearing will be held.

Grain and flour rates in C. F. A. territory will be the subject of argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission July 16. Exceptions have been taken to the carriers' proposal to establish one rate on flour in C. F. A. territory, regardless of section of origin.

Lincoln, Neb.—A hearing on the complaint by the Nebraska Railroad Commission against grain rates from Kimball and other western points as being too high and in favor of Denver will be held by Wm. Disque, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission July 19 at the Cornhusker Hotel.

Portland, Ore.—Terminal tariff increases averaging 10% will become effective at important Oregon and Washington docks July 30. The tariff on N.O.S., will be increased from 55c a ton to 60c. Wharfage demurrage will be raised from 2c a ton to 3c for the first five days. Rate increases have been named for grain effective for one year.—F.K.H.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Vigorously fighting for a favorable rate set-up that will link barge-rail shipments of grain and flour from the Northwest to the southeastern markets, H. A. Feltus, representing the Upper Mississippi Waterway Ass'n, had a number of Northwestern farmers argue for lower rates at the recent Interstate Commerce Commission hearings. The Commission is conducting hearings in an effort to settle the rate fight for the southeastern markets that started two years ago with a slash in ocean freight rates from the Pacific Northwest to the Southeast.

Guilty Trucker

In Justice Searle's court at Fairmount, Minn., on June 12, Hans Nielson, Marysville, Mo., trucker, pleaded guilty to use of a concealed hydraulic jack on his semi-trailer truck to defraud G. D. Packard, elevator operator of Sherburn, Minn., on weights. He was fined \$100 and \$9.60 court costs, a penalty he is reported to have accepted rather than stand trial.

Vilas Cockayne, Sioux City, employed by Nielson, also pleaded guilty and was fined \$59.60. Two other men of the crew operating the truck were released.

Instead of charging one word for each figure the telegraph companies will charge one word for numbers containing five figures or less.

Truckers Arrested in South Dakota

The spread of information about the tricks employed by many itinerant truck merchants to defraud farmers, grain and feed dealers on weights, or escape state regulations governing safety, loads, or taxes, has placed grain dealers and state law enforcement officers on guard. Itinerant truck merchants are rapidly becoming an object of suspicion in every community.

This suspicion on the part of grain dealers is their best protection against suffering loss from rubber checks and false weights. Unquestionably there are honest truckers, but unfortunately there are so many among the roving merchants who violate every confidence and seize every possible advantage that will permit them to work a fraud, that no grain dealer can afford to take a chance in dealing with them.

A lack of respect for state laws is common among the itinerants. Justice F. A. Bullis at Yankton, S. D., felt that M. E. Foland, M. J. Mullin and G. T. Titterington, Nebraska truckers, needed a lesson when Sheriff William J. Limpo brought them before him on a charge of commercial hauling without purchase of South Dakota compensation plates. When they pleaded guilty Justice Bullis promptly assessed fines. The truckers were hauling loads of oats from northern South Dakota to Nebraska when arrested.

Chicago Board of Trade members own and operate 761,800 acres of farm land in 33 states, mostly thru tenants. Most of the holdings are in the Mississippi Valley and Plains regions where wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans are produced. The huge acreage involved proves that grain merchants in terminal markets understand not only the marketing of farm products, but the problems and hazards of agricultural production as well.

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Feedstuffs

New Haven, Conn.—The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station experimented with soybean meal as a fertilizer in trials during 1935 and 1936. As a fertilizer soybean meal produced excellent tobacco as judged by commercial graders, with yields that equaled or exceeded those produced with other materials. In the tests the equivalent of 200 pounds N per acre was used on very sandy Merrimac loam and on a medium soil.

The copper of wheat germ, alfalfa, brewers' yeast, pork heart, pork liver, cysteine cuprous mercaptide, copper aspartate, copper citrate, copper nucleinate, and copper pyrophosphate is readily utilized by severely anemic rats to supplement iron for hemoglobin formation. In general the rate and extent of hemoglobin regeneration were about the same in all cases and corresponded closely with those obtained when 0.01 mg of copper was fed daily as copper sulfate, according to studies at the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Dr. W. C. Tully, recently placed in charge of the Specialty Department of Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., is a graduate of Macdonald college of McGill university, with an M.S.A. degree in poultry nutrition from Purdue university and a Ph.D. in the same subject from Iowa State College. His experience includes 12 years of poultry teaching, experimental and extension work at North and South Dakota State colleges, Purdue, Iowa State, and Virginia Polytechnic institute.

Washington, D. C.—The spring pig crop is estimated at 7.3% smaller this year than in 1936; the number of sows to farrow in the fall season is indicated as 3.4% smaller than the number farrowing in the fall of 1936; total 1937 farrowings, spring and fall, are indicated as 8.5% below 1936; the number of hogs over 6 months old on June 1 was 4% less than on the same date last year. The total number of litters this year is slightly below the number in 1936.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton; and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

Minneapolis Spot				Kansas City			
		Bran	Midds.	Bran	Shorts		
May	29.....	31.75	38.50	22.00	27.50		
June	5.....	29.00	37.00	20.20	25.00		
June	12.....	26.50	33.50	18.90	22.50		
June	19.....	22.00	30.00	17.25	21.75		
June	26.....	20.50	28.50	19.40	23.50		
July	3.....	23.00	29.00	21.10	25.00		
July	10.....	27.00	32.00	21.26	25.50		

St. Louis				Chicago			
		Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal		
May	29.....	24.10	29.00	162½	47.20		
June	5.....	22.25	26.50	148½	48.20		
June	12.....	20.80	24.25	142½	43.20		
June	19.....	19.70	23.25	124	40.00		
June	26.....	21.35	24.75	131½	34.00		
July	3.....	23.25	26.35	143½	35.00		
July	10.....	23.25	27.85	145½	35.00		

Cottonseed Meal				Kansas City			
		Ft. Worth	Memphis	City	Alfalfa	Chicago	Corn
May	29.....	45.00	39.50	25.00		131	
June	5.....	44.00	36.00	24.50		128	
June	12.....	45.00	34.50	23.50		118	
June	19.....	44.00	33.00	24.00		115	
June	26.....	42.00	32.25	23.00		125	
July	3.....	41.00	31.00	20.50		128	
July	10.....	41.00	32.00	20.00		131	

New Haven, Conn.—The report of the director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station for the year ending Oct. 31, 1936, shows examination of 1,320 samples of feeding stuffs and related materials during 1935, consisting of 850 samples of concentrates, 127 miscellaneous feeds, 4 samples examined for poisons, 311 samples of pasture grass and other fodders, and 28 check samples of cottonseed meal. The 2,536 guarantees, including protein, fiber and fat, in the 850 official samples, were substantially met or exceeded in 95% of the products. The station has in progress plans to include biological tests of vitamin D carriers with baby chicks.

New Feed Trade Marks

Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill., has filed trade mark No. 390,346, "Economy," for dog food.

Quisenberry Feed Products Co., Kansas City, Mo., has filed trade mark No. 390,864, "Green Gold" for dog food.

Parkville Milling Co., Parkville, Mo., has filed trade mark No. 389,262, "Korena" in outline lettering, for a hog fattener.

Staley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., has filed trade mark No. 388,854, "Vita-Sealed" for poultry, cattle and stock feeds.

Charleston Milling Co., Charleston, W. Va., has filed trade mark No. 387,173, a panel border of colored criss-cross and parallel lines, for poultry feeds.

Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has filed trade mark No. 388,809, "Wheyco" for a milk sugar feed to be used in poultry mashes and dairy feeds.

American Salt Corp., Chicago, Ill., has filed trade mark No. 390,828, "American" (underscored) "Royal Stock" and a representation of a steer's head, for stock salt.

The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill., has filed trade mark No. 391,399, the words "Big Egg" over a representation of a hen setting behind a tremendously big egg in a nest, for poultry feeds.

Paul La Plant, Anoka, Minn., has filed trade mark No. 388,718, "SM" in large black letters and the words "Square Meal," for dog, fox, cat, and fish feeds; and trade mark No. 392,326, "Grub Stake," for dog feed.

Western Condensing Co., San Francisco, Cal., has filed trade mark No. 383,079, "Peebles," shaded and underscored, for process reduced milk in the form of dry skim milk, condensed milk feed, and dry whey feed for pigs, all of said feed being for animal and poultry consumption.

Western Grain Co., Birmingham, Ala., has filed trade mark No. 3,995, a circle inclosing a representation of a man in knee britches, high collar and fancy vest, carrying silk hat and gloves, and the words "Jim Dandy Stands for Purity and Quality" for horse, mule, dairy, poultry, hog, dog, pigeon, rabbit, turkey, and other domestic livestock feeds and fatteners.

The Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y., has filed trade mark No. 388,524, a representation of a beacon light shining brightly, the wording "Beacon Feeds Light the Way to Better Feeding," and the firm name and address, for grains and mixed feeds in whole, ground, partially ground, crushed, or pellet form for cattle, poultry, turkeys, pigeons, hogs, horses, and other domestic live stock.

Advertising Plan Pushed by Eastern Federation

"Progressive independent feed merchants of the Northeast have realized the need of an advertising program that will create good will for the feed industry as a whole," wrote Sec'y Louis E. Thompson of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Glen Ridge, N. J., on June 23, in letters to feed manufacturers and wholesalers outlining a proposed advertising plan thru the federation for the improvement of "every sort of depressing condition in merchandising feeds."

The proposed plan consists of a series of quarter page advertisements, appearing once each month for a year in four leading eastern farm papers, each advertisement to carry an eye-catching design "emblematic of the independent feed merchant."

The plan includes an attractive metal sign on which the same emblem will appear, to be displayed in his place of business by the feed dealer. The plan is not limited to members of the federation and on the sale of these metal signs the federation will depend in part for the funds necessary to carry out the program.

For most of the fund, however, the federation proposed to depend upon feed manufacturers and wholesalers.

Protein Values

By R. M. BETHKE, of Ohio Agri. Exp. Sta., before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n

The biological value of plant proteins, as the cereal grains and their by-products and those of legumes and nonleguminous seeds, usually ranges between 55 and 70%, whereas those of milk, fish, meat and glandular tissue usually run 75% or more. In case of the cereal grains, it appears that the protein in corn is usually slightly less efficient for growth than the proteins in wheat, oats and barley. The germs of the cereal grains, in general, have proteins of better quality than the endosperm or starchy part. The proteins of the various legume seeds differ widely in nutritive value. At the one extreme are soybeans and peanuts, or the oil meals made from them, and at the other extreme in quality of protein are most beans, cowpeas and lentils, which are very deficient in the sulfur containing amino acid cystine. The proteins of the oil meals made from cottonseed and flaxseed have been shown to have approximately the same biological value, and experiments with cattle and sheep have shown them to be good protein supplements of about equal value. The plant proteins do not supplement the proteins of the cereal grains sufficiently, in case of swine and poultry, to obtain optimum results. As a general rule the rations are improved by including some animal protein.

Altho it is generally stated that the proteins of animal origin are of better quality than those of plant origin, it does not follow that all animal protein is superior. Animal tissue that consists mostly of gristle and connective tissue possesses proteins of much lower nutritive value than muscle or most glandular tissue, such as liver or kidneys. Blood meal of the usual kind is not high in digestibility, and the protein is of not nearly as high nutritive value as that of muscle tissue. Experiments that were conducted at Purdue have also shown that the protein in "stick" is of low biological value. Therefore, if meat scraps or tankage consist too largely of materials with low biological values, their protein feeding values will be materially reduced.

Feed Department Head

A. C. Spierling has been appointed head of its feed department, announces Swift & Co., filling the vacancy left by the retirement of J. J. Ferguson, a familiar figure in animal and poultry feed circles.

Mr. Spierling has been connected with the company's feed department continuously since 1914, except for a two-year period of enlistment in the World War.

Successful Methods for Selling Feeds

A. G. "Chick" Philips, Chicago, speaking before the annual convention of the Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, gave a series of stories of successful feed merchandising plans, used by successful feed retailers, and asked some thought provoking questions for feed merchants. These follow:

I know of only one way to sell:

1. Know your product and what it will do on the farm.
2. Understand the customer's problem of feeding.
3. Discover a customer's problem, help him solve it, and put your product into the solution.
4. Talk the story of satisfied customers and prove it by figures and pictures secured from feeders with their own livestock. Your own opinions are biased and every customer knows it. Demonstration figures supporting your contentions, made by reputable neighbors, are convincing evidence.

I can ask some questions to challenge your thinking:

1. Do you have a picture in your mind of the potential business opportunities in your trading area?
 2. Do you have a county assessor's map of it?
 3. Do you keep a list of customers and prospects and record or check off the names of those you do and do not sell?
 4. Do you classify the livestock on each farm?
 5. Do you call on these feeders?
 6. Are you acquainted with economic conditions regarding baby chicks, market supplies, and consumer demand?
 7. Are you in a position to advise a farmer about the wisdom of buying any feed?
 8. Are you physically and mentally aggressive—creative and original?
 9. Have you waited for business or do you go after it?
 10. Do you answer complaints? Are you a diplomat?
 11. Have you a sound cash and credit plan?
 12. Is your feed room attractive?
 13. Do you use display material effectively?
 14. Do you believe in feeding demonstrations as a selling aid?
 15. Do you sell customers or take orders?
 16. Can you sell a man what he needs?
 17. Do you give service?
- What is it that seems to make one merchant more successful than another?
The answer—The man and his merchandising ability.

One elevator operator wrote:

Regarding some of the methods used in building my business, I wish to state first that it depends largely upon the dealer's frame of mind.

A little over a year ago I was "down in the mouth" and my competitors in town were pushing two cheaper feeds than mine and had actually sold some of my customers.

I got on the "warpath," called my salesman and told him to come over at once. He came and I told him that I was forced to change feed and that I must change to a cheaper line at once.

He let me unburden myself and then started on me. He told me that a dealer who sells a quality product always has business and customers, whether times are good or times are bad, and that the thing for me to do was to get out and actually show the people what my product would do.

We went out together and started some hog demonstrations. I sent my truck out to haul some hogs in and did all I could to help the feeders run the tests. This got my boys in the elevator "hot" and they started talking hog feeds. Since then we have had many demonstrations and I have 105 names on my hog sales list.

We tried some second line feeds that gave better results than competitive feeds of the same price, but we found that the feeding demonstra-

tions brought them back on my feed as the most profitable feed.

Do my competitors worry me? I pay no attention to them and sell my line, even tho there are eight other dealers in town. I have great confidence in the company manufacturing my feeds and its salesmen and I appreciate their merchandising ideas and help. I never turn down resale and I have to give the salesmen thunder for not coming often enough. We do some good every time we go out. We handle only one line and our business has grown from year to year.

Vitamins in Alfalfa Hay

At the Colorado Experiment Station C. E. Vail, J. W. Tobisca and E. Douglass tested samples of Colorado alfalfa hay harvested in 1931 to 1933, from different species, from cuttings at different stages of growth, and after drying and storage by different methods. The vitamin B₁ content was low, 1 to 3 "units" per gram, and was preserved best by rapid drying in a warm air oven or by slow drying without exposure to sunlight; storage in stacks in the open was less satisfactory. The vitamin B₂ content was greater, 3 to 5 "units" per gram and was apparently not affected by various methods of drying.

The vitamin A content of the hay after drying in the ordinary manner in diffused light was about 60 "units" per gram, whereas about 100 "units" per gram were found after oven drying or after roller crushing and subsequent sun drying. During storage in airtight tins at moderate temperatures, representing optimum laboratory storage conditions without free aeration, the vitamin A value of chopped alfalfa hay deteriorated by 28, 31 and 68 per cent after 14 months, 2 years and 3 years, respectively. The units employed are not defined.

Quality of Proteins

From Address by Dr. W. C. ROSE, of the University of Illinois, before American Institute of Nutrition

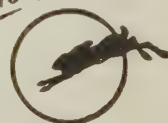
During the past two decades or more the protein molecule has been completely dissected by the biochemists into its various amino acids, and the nutritive value of these "building stones" of the protein molecule has been thoroughly investigated. It is known that some of these amino acids are indispensable to the animal, that is to say, the animal cannot synthesize them; others are known to be dispensable, while there is a small third group of amino acids which still need further investigation and are put in the doubtful class. Dr. Rose states that of the 22 amino acids, 10 of them are indispensable, and he lists them as follows: (1) lysine, (2) tryptophane, (3) histidine, (4) phenylalanine, (5) leucine, (6) isoleucine, (7) methionine, (8) valine, (9) threonine, and (10) arginine. Students in this field will immediately note the absence of cystine in this list of indispensable amino acids. Dr. Rose believes that cystine is indispensable to growth, but that benefits do ensue when this amino acid is added to a methionine containing diet that only supports maintenance or slow growth. While it is a fact that arginine can be synthesized by the animal organisms, it cannot be formed at a rate commensurate with demands of normal growth.

From this classical and fundamental research

many practical questions of profound importance in animal feeding are suggested. When we remember that protein is apt to be our most expensive food nutrient in the ration, how much variation can be made in the amount of protein fed in accordance with its makeup of these indispensable amino acids? If a certain protein or combination of proteins contains all of the indispensable amino acids in the right amounts and correct proportions, how low could one go in the amount of protein fed and still obtain economical results? There is a considerable price differential between some of the proteins of various sources. Is one justified in paying a higher price for the protein of greatest nutritive value, realizing the possibility that a smaller amount of this more complete protein will satisfy the animal's requirements for protein? How can we talk about the protein requirements of an

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animal, expressed as a certain percentage of the ration, unless the kind of protein to be fed is first considered? To sum up: any protein discussion must consider protein quality which is determined by its makeup of these ten indispensable amino acids.

A New Conception of Vitamins

By SAMUEL M. GOLDEN, Jamestown, N. Y.

A new conception of vitamins is the revaluation of vitamin substances, not in the order of alphabetical arrangement, but in the order of importance to the life cycle of the fowl or domestic animal.

Vitamin E is the first of the vitamins with which the livestock industry is concerned, for without vitamin E there can be no reproduction, and without reproduction there can be no industry. The theory that vitamin E is plentiful in all types of feeds normally fed to poultry or livestock is open to question.

A hatchery operator is in a position to see the effects of insufficient vitamin E. The successful operation of a hatchery depends upon sufficient vitamin E having been fed to the hens that laid the eggs. When vitamin E is absent from the feed the resulting egg finds embryonic life arrested at fertilization, and hatchability is zero. Should the hen be supplied with just a little vitamin E, embryonic development ends in death during the fourth or fifth day. A little more vitamin E in the ration carries the embryo thru the second critical period to death on the 18th or 19th day. Should only enough vitamin E be present to bridge the hatching period, the new born chick is still weak and unsalable. Only complete sufficiency of vitamin E produces a vigorous, healthy, salable chick.

Low hatchability is not the only indication of vitamin E deficiency in a flock of poultry. The deficiency is also reflected in poor egg production. A "spring slump" may be logically regarded as the result of a vitamin E deficient winter diet. "Conditional" symptoms of vitamin E deficiency include roughening of the feathers, drooping wings, pale color in the comb and wattles, reduced appetite, emaciation, muscular unbalance with a disinclination to move about, sudden tremors, a drop in body temperature, and eventually death of mature birds.

The effects of vitamin E deficiency result in greater losses for the dairymen, and are evidenced by temporary sterility, reabsorption of the fetus, abortion, still birth, or birth of weak, impaired animals.

While it has been profitable to know the value of vitamins A and D, and adjust feeding formulas accordingly, such knowledge and action is equally as important in the case of vitamin E. Instead of having A and D, the vitamin twins, we should have E, A and D, the vitamin triplets, supported by proper balance in carbohydrates, proteins, minerals, and fats, in our feeds. Vitamin E should be quantitatively assayed, and incorporated in our feeds on a basis of known poultry and livestock needs, rather than by guess.

To the credit of research and vitamin organizations, quantitative, or optimum, requirements of each of the vitamins per unit of live stock, are being learned and standardized. A striking example is the A.O.A.C. method of interpreting the effectiveness of vitamin D carriers on poultry by comparison with the effectiveness on experimental white rats, thru the medium of a standard reference vitamin D carrier. Several universities have also learned the number of rat or chick vitamin units needed in 100 lbs. of feed for the best feeding results. Similar work has been done with vitamin A, and standards are now being perfected for vitamin G.

Vitamin G, one of the factors in the vitamin B complex, has been isolated as a specific chemical substance with a specific chemical formula. It may be seen, weighed, and measured. Thus, it may be incorporated in feeds in known quantities in accord with feeding requirements.

Vitamin G is the growth factor in the vitamin B complex, and has come to be named lactoflavin, by scientists, regardless of whether it appears in

milk, yeast, liver, or certain field crops.

Chemically all flavins are identical in their pure state. The crystals are a brownish-yellow color, readily seen under a microscope. In proper solutions, lactoflavin emits a greenish-yellow fluorescence, a glow that is markedly intensified under the rays from a fluoray lamp, or "black light."

A major achievement in nutritional science is the extraction of lactoflavin, in pure form or in rich concentrations, from the watery portions of milk. The process has been found commercially successful, so that lactoflavin may be added to vitamin G deficient rations for poultry and livestock to produce the best results in growth and health.

Similar work should be accomplished for vitamin E, the anti-sterility factor. In the life cycle reproduction assumes major importance. It is to be hoped that it will not be too long before definite standards are established for all of the vitamins, so that in compounding a ration we

can establish balance and control in the feeding factors, the two greatest factors in the nutritive results from a poultry or livestock feed.

Subsidize Pacific N-W Wheat Flour Exports

Exports of flour to the Philippine Islands made from wheat grown in Washington, Oregon and Idaho will be subsidized by the A.A.A. it was announced July 7 by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace.

Exporters of flour will be indemnified against loss as in the program of 1936, to a limit of 575,300 barrels, and all shipments must be made prior to Aug. 16, 1938.

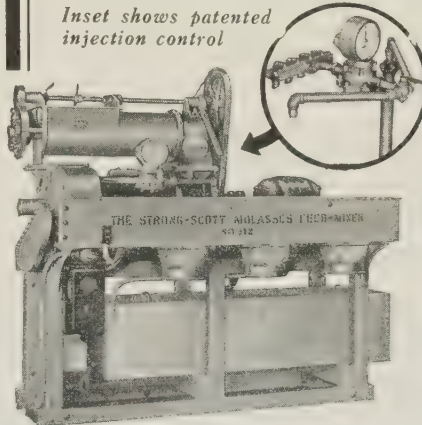
Under the program that ended June 30, 1937, there was exported under the indemnity plan 426,406 bbls of flour, equivalent to 1,940,150 bus. of wheat. The cost will be met by taking funds from customs receipts.

STRONG-SCOTT For Increased Efficiency and Profits

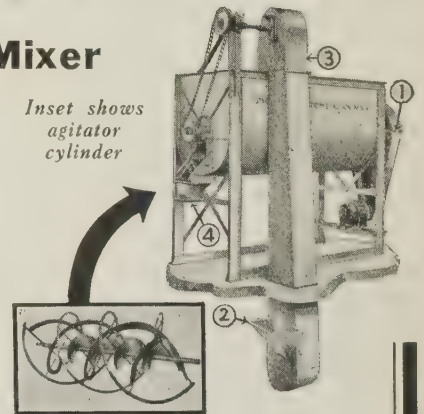
Triple Action Dry Feed Mixer

A complete unit operated by one man. Saves 25% to 50% in operating costs. 1—Combination V-Belt and Planetary gear drive cuts power costs 2—Loading spout position optional. 3—Elevator leg—either side 4—Handy sacking spout and gate.

Inset shows patented injection control



Inset shows agitator cylinder

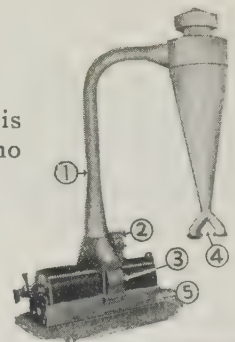


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Makes lumpless, golden brown molasses feed. A patented process of molasses injection under metered control, not to be found in other mixers, assures highest prices for feed mixed by the Strong-Scott Unit Molasses Feed Mixer.

Pneumatic Attrition Mill

Eliminates Fire and Explosion Hazards. Feed is elevated through piping (1) by air and with no power required in addition to the grinding motors. Feeder (2) is non-choking and adjustable. Removable cover (3) gives easy access to grinding plates. Feed reaches sack or bin (4) thoroughly aerated and cool. Heavy base (5) and sturdy construction throughout, mean long life. Write for price.



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Baltimore, Md.—The International Baby Chick Ass'n will hold its annual convention here July 19-22.

New York, N. Y.—National poultry leaders met here June 18 to plan formation of a National Poultry Council. A movement is under way to establish a Bureau of Poultry Industry as a separate branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Some authorities say that "Turkey business in the midwest is going to experience a decided let down from last year's high, because of high feed costs compared with year-end market prices." Others declare that the heavier crops of this fall will hold down feed prices, while turkey meat will be liberally bought by the consumer on account of other meat being dear. T-bone steaks now retailing in Chicago at 60 cents per pound.

Kansas City, Mo.—Spear Brand Mills, Inc., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue advertising its Spear Brand chick feed as capable of producing healthier, sturdier chicks quicker and at less cost than any other feed on the market and that it contains all the vitamins and minerals necessary for rapid, healthy and sustained growth.

Pilchard oil, obtained from pilchard fish, *Sardina caerulea*, has a free fatty acid value of 0.2-1.0% and is much superior to "poultry grade" cod liver oil in this respect. The chief pigment appears to be fucoxanthin producing the golden color. Five-tenth percent of pilchard oil in a basal ration produced normal calcification. It is recommended that it be fed at this level for growing chicks and at a 1% level for laying hens. A level of 0.5% prevented vitamin-A deficiency. Contrary to evidence elsewhere with rats, pilchard oil is equal to poultry cod liver oil for poultry feeding, according to Jacob Biely and Wm. Chalmers, at the World's Poultry Congress.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during April and during the four months ending April, 1937, compared with the like periods of 1936, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	April		4 Mos. ended April	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Hay*	29,559	617	101,801	2,847
Coconut cake†	10,832,196	17,347,191	55,783,145	41,121,992
Soybean cake†	8,739,750	5,660,660	56,734,008	19,740,852
Cottonseed cake†	12,664,012	148,700	26,356,938	2,713,010
Linseed cake†	3,200,820	2,527,152	14,252,021	6,772,282
All other cake	5,862,030	154,620	18,687,761	2,369,132
Wheat fds.*	53,929	25,592	180,335	77,068
Tankage	4,677	5,006	16,622	17,210
Fish scrap	6,861	1,867	27,740	16,745
Beet pulp	3,437	1,882	27,149	6,455

	EXPORTS			
	April		Four Months ended April	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Hay	151	271	500	786
Cottonseed cake	1	35	1,957	
Linseed cake	25,597	14,473	85,462	65,071
Other oil cake	38	3,806	299	12,169
Cottonseed meal	165	65	1,015	1,267
Linseed meal	1,984	363	4,703	2,445
Other oil meal	401	2,152	2,485	8,460
Fish meal		225	99	2,859
Mixed dairy feeds	243	153	588	511
Mixed poultry feeds	82	164	554	637
Other prepared and mixed feeds	61	57	254	221
Other feed, bran	267	1,258	1,701	3,399
Kafir, milo, bus.			1,191	8
Oyster shells	1,896	5,586	15,310	19,943

*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.

Syracuse, N. Y.—All indications point to a larger and better poultry show at the New York State Fair in Syracuse, Sept. 5 to 11 than last year's record-breaking event, according to Professor L. M. Hurd of the Cornell poultry department, Ithaca, who is superintendent of the production show.

Washington, D. C.—Feed prices are expected to decline and egg prices to advance, but full correction of the present unfavorable price ratio is not to be expected until next winter. Nearly 10 dozen eggs are required now to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration. Normally at this time of year less than 7 dozen are required. The situation has improved slightly since early June and it is expected to improve more.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Baby Chick Producers Want Feed Law Change

Members of the California Baby Chick Ass'n, in annual meeting at Fresno, June 19, adopted a resolution requesting the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to sponsor a change in state feed laws that would require registration of the "digestible protein" content of mixed poultry feeds, instead of simply "crude protein."

Pres. Harry N. Laine and officers and directors of the Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n have the proposal under consideration. The Baby Chick producers ask that proper amendments to the present feed law be presented at the next legislative assembly.

Oats for Poultry

H. L. Wilcke, head of the Poultry Husbandry Department, Iowa State College, points to an experiment conducted with seven lots of chicks which were fed all-mash rations that varied in the percentage of protein, the kind and amount of grain used.

With two lots where corn was the only grain used, even though it was supplemented with large quantities of dried milk, growth was poor, feathering was slow and about 90 per cent of the chicks had leg malformations and many of them crooked breast bones. The chicks fed corn as the sole grain did poorest of all the lots.

Those fed wheat as the only grain did better than the two lots fed corn, but still they were greatly inferior in rapidity of growth, feathering and development of the lots fed oats.

In one lot fed oats, the protein percentage of the ration was about 13.8 per cent, or nearly the same as one lot fed corn, yet this lot on oats grew nearly twice as fast as those getting corn. The protein in all of the lots was largely from dried milk.

From the standpoint of growth, the grains ranked as follows: oats first, wheat next and corn last. But from the standpoint of fattening, corn was first and oats last with wheat in between.

A ration high in oat content probably should be supplemented with milk, Dr. Wilcke says, because oats are known to be deficient in vitamin G which is abundantly supplied in milk.

Oats should not be used as the only grain, however, if others are available, Mr. Wilcke says. Even tho they are a good feed for chicks or for laying hens, a combination with other grains is to be preferred. Oats should be used more extensively this year because of the economy to be effected and the favorable results which their use seems to bring.

Tests at the Ohio Station have shown that oats have a very large value in the ration of laying hens. In the laying mash rations used by the Iowa State College Poultry Husbandry Department, oats make up a large part of the mixture.

Slipped Tendon in Chicks

Helen I. Milne told the World's Poultry Congress that perosis (slipped tendon) in chicks is associated with a high level of phosphorus in the ration. Rice bran when composing 20% of a high-P ration was effective in decreasing the occurrence and intensity of the condition. Marmite included as 3.5% in a high-P ration increased the percentage of slipped tendon and the mortality. The form in which phosphorus is present seems to have a marked effect. Meat and fish meal substituted for milk caused a marked increase in the trouble. Brooding on wire is not considered a factor, since burlap-covered floors and exercise in litter of shredded wood did not decrease the incidence of the disease.

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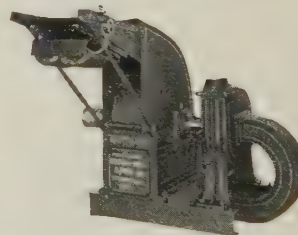
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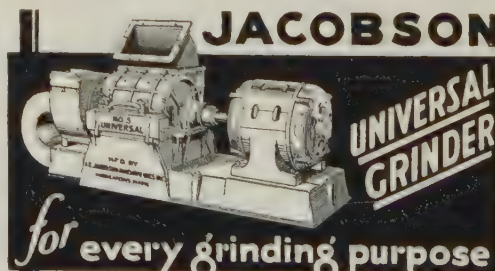
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Adulterations and Misbrandings

Notices of judgment under the Food & Drugs Act have been published by the Food & Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, including:

No. 26725. U. S. v. 228 bags of alfalfa meal. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. The alfalfa meal involved contained less protein and fat and more fiber than was declared on the label. It was seized at Black River Falls, Wis., alleged to have been shipped about Aug. 26, 1936, by the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mills Co., from Rupert, Ida.

No. 26615. U. S. v. 200 bags of alfalfa meal. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released for relabeling. Represented to be alfalfa leaf meal, the product consisted of alfalfa meal containing less protein and more fiber than declared on the label. The libel praying seizure and condemnation of the product at Baltimore, Md., alleged shipment about July 29, 1936, by W. J. Small Hay & Grain Co., from Neodesha, Kan. The Baltimore Feed Grain Co., Baltimore, Md., appeared as claimant, and obtained release of the product under bond.

No. 26538. U. S. v. Southland Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$500. Cottonseed cake or meal containing less crude protein than was declared on the label was involved. The filed information alleged shipment of quantities of misbranded cottonseed cake or meal by the defendant, from Waxahachie, Tex., into Kansas, between Nov. 29, 1935, and Feb. 3, 1936. A portion of the article was labeled "43% Protein Cottonseed Cake or Meal * * * Manufactured by Southland Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie, Texas * * *;" the remainder was labeled "Interstate Brand Prime Cottonseed Cake And Meal * * * Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43% * * * Made for Interstate Feed Company, Fort Worth, Texas."

Sorgo Fodder Superior Winter Feed

Experiments were carried on at the Ardmore Field Station, Ardmore, S. Dak., during the winters of 1928-29 to 1932-33 to compare various feeds for wintering steers which would be applicable to the northern Great Plains. These feeds included alfalfa hay and oat straw thruout the five winters, corn silage and oat straw for three winters, sorgo fodder alone for four winters, and the use of range with supplements when necessary for the last two winters. During each of the 5 periods about 40 high-grade range-bred Hereford steers, averaging approximately 18 months of age and grading Good in quality, were used.

The average results showed that corn silage and oat straw was the most expensive winter feed and was responsible for the smallest gains. The results of the first experiment, when the silage was of good quality, indicated that 2 pounds of silage was the equivalent of 1 pound of alfalfa hay.

The feed-lot wintering experiments showed rather conclusively that a ration of 13.3 pounds of sorgo fodder is not only more efficient, so far as gains of steers are concerned, than rations of (1) 8 pounds of alfalfa hay and 4 pounds of oat straw and (2) 16 pounds of corn silage and 4 pounds of oat straw, but it is also more economical. Furthermore, the chances of producing a good crop of sorgo in the area are much better than of producing either alfalfa or corn silage. As a winter feed in these experiments, alfalfa seemed to fill an intermediate position between sorgo fodder and corn silage.

New York, N. Y.—The Third Poultry Industries Exposition will be held at the Port Authority Bldg., Nov. 2-6.

Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1936, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	152	.....	.....	.....
Boston	671	1,089	.....	.....
Chicago	2,649	1,281	454	67
Ft. Worth	22	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,092	1,908	252	348
Minneapolis	36	78	10	.....
Peoria	200	200	20	.....
San Francisco	564	132	.....	.....
St. Louis	144	144	72	168

Fish Meal in California

California will continue to benefit by being a surplus producer of fish meal for livestock and poultry feeding, according to E. W. Lockwood, San Francisco. Total fish meal production during 1936-37 season, including Canada, on the Pacific Coast, was approximately 160,000 to 170,000 short tons. Alaskan herring meal accounted for about 10,000 tons; British Columbia about 25,000 tons; Oregon about 3,000 or 4,000 tons; and the remainder 120,000 to 125,000 tons came from California. About 95,000 tons were produced in Monterey and San Francisco regions—virtually all sardine meal. Southern California will have produced around 20,000 tons sardine meal and 5,000 to 10,000 tons tuna and mackerel meal. Next year's production under normal conditions will be considerable.

Consumption has expanded with production with no substantial carryover of meal. Last year, with the largest production on record and with overseas outlets blocked by the maritime strike the United States consumed our output and imported 35,000 to 45,000 tons of fish meal from Japan. The United States is a "net" importer of from 40,000 to 50,000 tons a year.

Vitamin G

By A. R. KEMMERER of Texas Exp. Sta.

The recent trend of research on vitamin G has been in the field of its chemistry. Vitamin G, as most of us speak of it, is not just one vitamin, but several. It is now known to consist of at least three different factors. These three factors are called (1) lactoflavine, (2) the human pellagra-preventive factor, and (3) vitamin B₆. Lactoflavine, called by a large number of workers vitamin B₂, is necessary for growth and is concerned with oxidative processes in the body. The human pellagra preventive factor prevents pellagra in humans, and vitamin B₆ prevents pellagra in rats. Rat pellagra and human pellagra are very different. Lactoflavine is the only one of these factors which has been isolated chemically and its structure determined.

All animals need some of the factors of the vitamin G complex, but none ever suffer much from the lack of any of them. Most farm animals receive ample vitamin G in their food, except perhaps poultry, which have high requirements for lactoflavine. Some recent work has shown that chickens sometimes suffer from the lack of this factor.

Foods which are high in lactoflavine and the

human pellagra preventive factor are yeast, milk fresh green materials, liver, salmon, wheat germ, and fresh lean meats. All grains are fair in lactoflavine.

Feedstuffs Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1936, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
*Baltimore	4,254	3,519	.....	.....
*†Boston	5,251	676	.....	20
*Chicago	6,188	12,383	26,856	36,238
†Kansas City	6,050	5,575	27,000	22,450
*Milwaukee	445	6,815	905	9,515
*Minneapolis	2,728	2,256	24,627	34,368
*Peoria	11,120	13,540	12,825	18,864
†San Francisco	60	422	.....	.....

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.

EAR CORN AND SMALL GRAIN

HAMMER MILL FEEDER



Crushes, mixes and feeds uniformly. Accurate flow control. Safety shear pin protection against tramp metals and stones.

Nickle Engineering
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Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

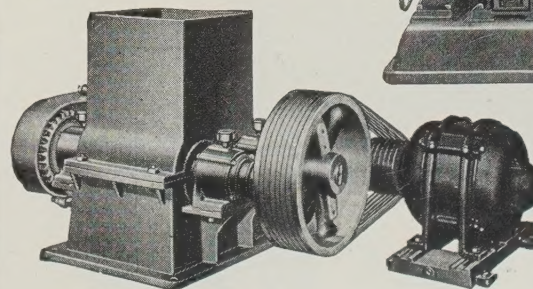
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Summer Corn Prices to Be High

The Kansas State College of Agriculture in its monthly forecast of the corn market states that:

Steady cash corn prices during July appear probable. July is usually a strong spot in corn prices, but the current high level of corn prices and the availability of cheaper sources of feed indicate that the early June level probably will not be exceeded during July.

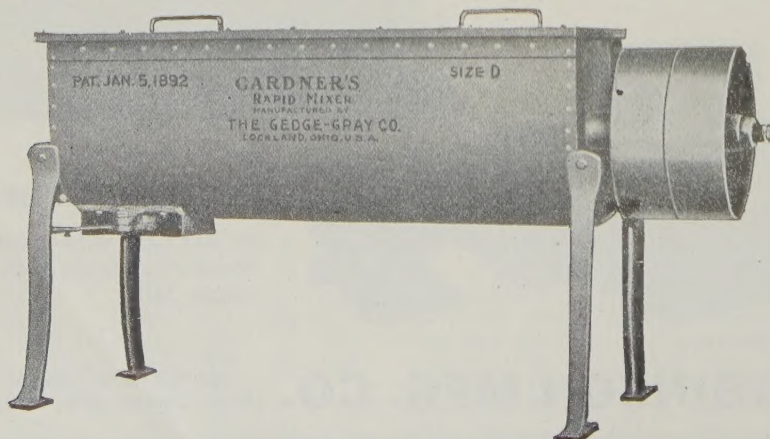
In about three-fourths of the years since 1910, the price of corn at Kansas City in early July has been higher than in early June, and likewise in about three years out of four, prices in early August have been higher than in early July. Extremely limited supplies of cash corn already have established a level of corn prices which is out of line with the price of wheat, oats, and other grains, so that other grains will be used extensively for feed as soon as the new crops become available.

Supplies of corn from Argentina and South Africa continue to reach mid-western markets, and it is probable that these will continue to exert a dominant influence on cash prices for some time. Within a short time, condition of the growing domestic crop will be reflected in the December future quotations.

Southwestern Grain Markets by Radio

J. F. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n, has compiled the following list of radio stations sending out the grain markets daily:

Time	Station	Call Letters and Kilocycles
8:00	Salina, Kan.	KSAL 1500
8:30	Salina, Kan.	KSAL 1500
	St. Joseph, Mo.	KFEQ 680
	Wichita, Kan.	KFH 1300
8:35	Abilene, Kan.	KFBI 1050
8:40	Hutchinson, Kan.	KWBG 1420
8:45	Dodge City, Kan.	KGNO 1340
9:30	Salina, Kan.	KSAL 1500
	St. Joseph, Mo.	KFEQ 680
9:50	Great Bend, Kan.	KVGB 1370
10:00	Wichita, Kan.	KFH 1300
10:15	Dodge City, Kan.	KGNO 1340
10:30	Salina, Kan.	KSAL 1500
11:00	St. Joseph, Mo.	KFEQ 680
11:10	Wichita, Kan. (Sat. Close)....	KFH 1300
11:15	Dodge City, Kan. (Sat. Close)....	KGNO 1340
11:20	Abilene, Kan.	KFBI 1050
11:30	Wichita, Kan.	KFH 1300
11:55	Dodge City, Kan.	KGNO 1340
12:10	St. Joseph, Mo. (Sat. Close)....	KFEQ 680
12:15	Clay Center, Neb. (Sat. Close)....	KMMJ 740
	Topeka, Kan. (Flax)....	WIBW 580
12:20	Abilene, Kan.	KFBI 1050
12:22	Wichita, Kan.	KFH 1300
12:30	Dodge City, Kan.	KGNO 1340
	Salina, Kan.	KSAL 1500
	Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF 610
	Kansas City, Mo.	KMBC 950
1:00	Wichita, Kan.	KANS 1210
	Great Bend, Kan.	KVGB 1370
1:05	Abilene, Kan.	KFBI 1050
1:45	Clay Center, Neb.	KMMJ 740
2:00	Coffeyville, Kan.	KGGF 1010
	Topeka, Kan. (Flax)....	WIBW 580
2:10	St. Joseph, Mo.	KFEQ 680



Batch Mixer for Feed Mills.

Books Received

CORN FUTURES, Volume of Trading, Open Commitments and Prices from Jan. 3, 1933, to Dec. 31, 1935, is a compilation by the Commodity Exchange Administration (formerly the Grain Futures Administration). Data presented has been compiled from reports furnished the administration by clearing members and the clearing ass'ns of the exchanges. All data carried in tabular form, are carefully explained. Bulletin No. 55 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, 15c.

Mineral Nutrition of Farm Animals, by H. H. Mitchell and F. J. McClure, is sponsored by the National Research Council. Author Mitchell is professor of animal nutrition at the University of Illinois; Author McClure, instructor in agricultural and biological chemistry at Penn. State College. Their book is a comprehensive review of the mineral needs of farm animals. As elements necessary to a complete ration it names sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, phosphorus, chlorine, iron, iodine, manganese, copper, zinc, and possibly cobalt. Important established facts relative to mineral nutrition and mineral requirements of farm animals and application of these facts under normal feeding conditions, are covered in the bulletin. Evidences of mineral malnutrition in animals are discussed for each of the essential elements, and tabular matter carefully computes estimated mineral requirements of farm animals under a variety of conditions. Bulletin 99, published by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C. Price, \$1.

Average protein of 1,947 cars of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended July 2 was 12.94% and 824 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.73%. The 2,771 cars tested by both departments had an average of 12.88%, compared with 14.66% for 871 cars the preceding week and 13.09% for 2,741 cars a year ago.

Batch Mixer for Feed Mills

Made in as many as 17 sizes, the feed mixer shown in the engraving herewith can find a place in any feed plant. Batches as small as four gallons and as large as 100 bushels are handled by the different sizes. The three smaller sizes taking 4, 8 or 15 gallons can be operated by hand, the larger sizes from 2½ to 100 bus. by power.

When it would not pay to start up a large mixer to mix a small batch of feed for a customer the smaller sizes can be used profitably to accommodate the customer, as very little power is required. Many other materials can be mixed in these machines.

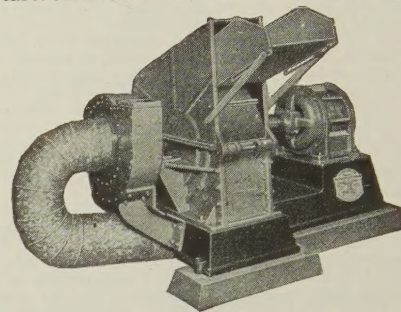
Originally made by the Gedge Gray Co. and known as the Gardner Mixer, this mixer is now made by the Robinson Mfg. Co., which acquired the business of that company. Additional infor-

mation can be obtained by addressing the manufacturer.

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Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.



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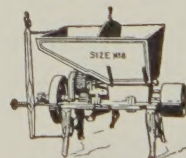
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BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Grind Mix

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Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Diesel Power for Elevators

By BERNARD SNARANBERGER, Minneapolis, Minn.,
before Society of Grain Elevator
Superintendents

The diesel makes use of temperature rise caused by compression to ignite the fuel. The piston in the diesel moves upward and compresses air only to a degree of about 560 pounds per square inch. Compressing this air to 560 lbs. pressure causes the temperature in the cylinder to rise to approximately 1,000 deg. f. Just about the time the piston reaches the end of its upward stroke fuel is injected thru nozzles in an atomized form at a pressure of 2,500 lbs. Combustion occurs automatically. There is no sudden explosion as in the gasoline engine, but there is a slow burning of fuel on the full downward stroke, delivering power to crankshaft.

An indicator card taken on a diesel engine looks very much like a steam engine card, whereas, a card taken on a gasoline engine cuts off immediately.

Diesel engine design falls into four general classifications: four-cycle air injection, four-cycle solid injection, two-cycle air injection, and two-cycle solid injection.

The four-cycle principle is, of course, the same as the automobile engine with a power impulse every other revolution. The two-cycle principle eliminates the use of valves and substitutes the use of a scavenging pump to expel the burned gases and to introduce fresh air for compression. The advantage of this construction is a power impulse every revolution, and in accomplishing this it is possible, with the bore and stroke, to obtain the same horse power output with one-half the mean effective pressure. This means smoother operation of the engine and fewer stresses and strains set up internally, hence less wear and tear and fewer repairs.

As to air injection and solid injection, practically all engines today use solid injection principle, so we have, as a result of 35 years experience, two major types of diesels—the four-cycle solid injection predominating in the smaller sizes up to about two hundred horse power, and the two-cycle solid injection being the favorite in the larger units from two hundred horse power on up.

How is the power applied to a terminal elevator? If elevator is of the older type where machinery is all operated thru lineshaft and countershaft, then any mechanical drive may be used, such as a flat belt, rope drive, solid chain drive, or (where the shaft speed permits) direct connection.

If elevator is electrified with individual drive motors then a diesel electric unit is required.

The modern elevator lends itself to diesel power very nicely, as the load is not a widely fluctuating load—in fact, there is only about thirty to thirty-five per cent variance in load conditions, regardless of what operations are carried on.

The ideal setup is a two-unit plant where

Pneumatic Grain Elevation

The pneumatic grain elevator is admittedly a contrivance of very low mechanical efficiency. The actual horse power consumed by the pneumatic plant greatly exceeds the horse power represented by the weight of wheat lifted thru a given height.

In a typical grain discharging plant in which the vertical lift of the grain is about 100 ft. and the length of the horizontal pipe from 40 to 50 ft., the vacuum required to lift North American wheat at full capacity may be taken as about 11 inches on the mercury gauge at the pumps.

The vacuum gauge reading represents the pressure at the suction end of the pump. This vacuum is not maintained uniformly thruout the system from the nozzle to the pump. For example, the vacuum at or just above the nozzle would give a reading of about 2 to 2½ inches.

The air required to lift 20 tons per hour of wheat would be in the neighborhood of 1,000 cu. ft. per minute.—*The Miller*.

both diesels are operated in parallel for heavy operation, and where one unit will take care of night load or cleaning load, or when only "loading in" or "loading out."

Reliability.—The management of the industrial plant or elevator buying electrical energy is usually satisfied when a single transmission line carries the current to the plant. Managers realize that there will be line "outages," but are willing to endure this occasional outage, which might be avoided by duplicate transmission lines, rather than pay higher rates for duplicate power facilities. On the other hand, when considering diesel power, this same management feels that the power plant capacities should be as much as twice the operating load. Experience shows that excess plant capacity is not justified and is not an economic advantage.

Diesels are installed in terminal elevators because they represent the most economical source of power that we have today. The thermal efficiency of the smallest diesel is greater than the thermal efficiency of the largest and most efficient steam plant.

As to whether a diesel power plant should be installed depends entirely upon the saving that can be effected in power cost as compared with the present source of power, and the relation of this saving to the investment that will be necessary. Each elevator presents an individual problem, and must be studied with care by someone familiar with both elevator operation and diesel operation, first to determine the saving in power cost that can be effected, and second, to determine the proper size power unit or units to obtain maximum efficiency and to properly handle the load to which it will be subjected.

600—12,090 Pounds to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

COMPILATION BY GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, CHICAGO

32 lbs. per bushel — QATS

Year	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.		
1900-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11	1900-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11	1900-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11
1901-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11	1901-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11	1901-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11
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1918-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11	1918-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11	1918-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11
1919-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11	1919-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11	1919-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11
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1921-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11	200-11-11	100-11-11	0-11-11	1921-10-12	1100-11-13	1000-10-10	900-10-10	800-11-11	700-11-11	600-11-11	500-11-11	400-11-11	300-11-11</																

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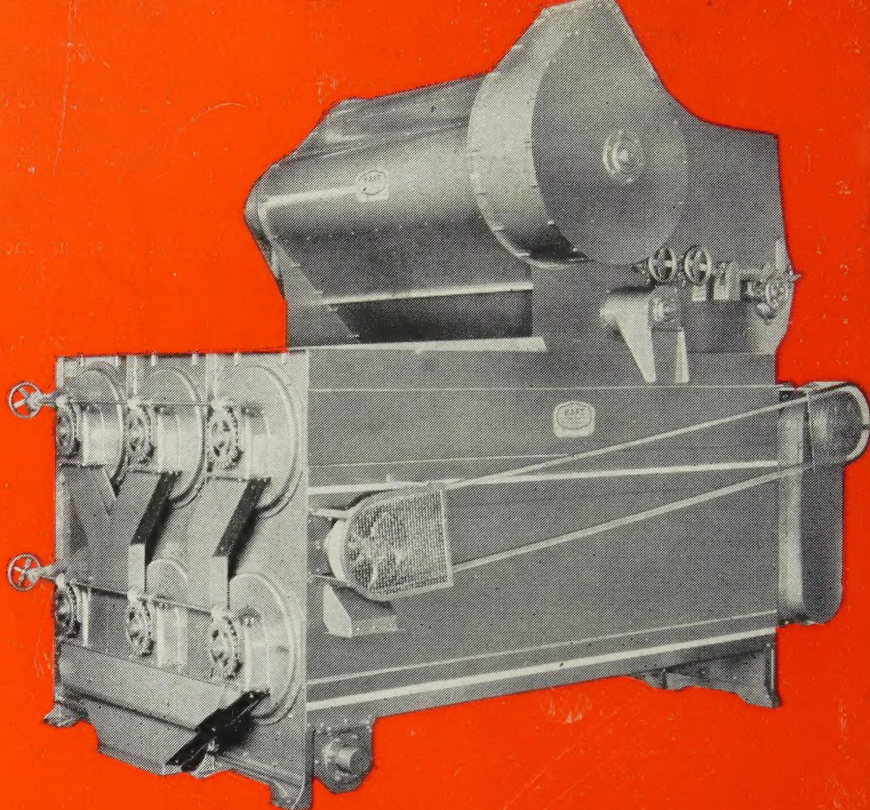
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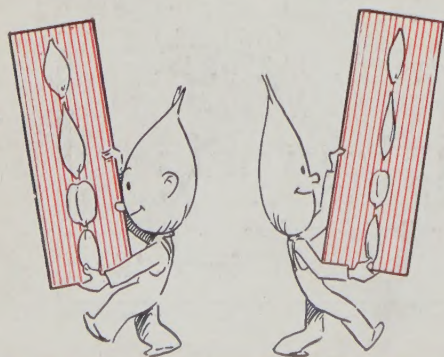
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